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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOOTLE



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the year ended 31st December, 1966

G. T. MacCULLOCH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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FOREWORD

*The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the County Borough of Bootle.*

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report for the year 1966, being the ninety-fourth of the series on the health of the people of the County Borough of Bootle.

Once again, during the year, there have been numerous changes in the nursing staff and at the end of the year several vacancies existed. The demands on the Domiciliary Midwifery Service have gradually diminished since 1961, from which time the number of home confinements has fallen from 34% of all births, to 17.7% of all births in 1966. It is not envisaged that it will be necessary to fill the vacancies in this service as long as the number of domiciliary confinements remain at this level. Requests for the services of the home nurse and the health visitor are increasing however and the continuance of vacancies here can only result in a reduction of these services. The effect of this is already evident in the number of home visits carried out by health visitors during the year—24,849 compared with 32,213 in the previous year.

At the beginning of the year, with only one vacancy on the health visiting staff a survey was made of general practitioners wishing to take part in a health visitor attachment scheme. The response from the family doctors was favourable but as it soon became evident that it was not going to be possible to retain a full staff it continued to be the practice throughout the year to encourage the direct use of the Health Department nursing staffs by the family doctors. The introduction of an attachment scheme was deferred.

In November Mr. H. A. Lord the Administrative Assistant retired after eighteen years service with the Corporation and in recording my thanks for his valuable service during this period I would like to extend to him the best wishes of the staff and myself in his retirement. Mr. K. W. Barker was appointed Administrative Assistant on the 22nd November, 1966.

In September the department suffered a sad loss in the sudden passing of Mr. J. E. Farrelly the Ambulance Supervisor who had given twenty years devoted service to the Corporation.

The estimated mid-year population of the Borough was 82,000 indicating a reduction in population of 750 since 1965 and 1,330 since 1963 when the estimated mid-year populations were 82,750 and 83,330 respectively. The birth rate per thousand population for 1966 was 18.8 compared with 20.53 for 1965 and the death rate was 9.2 compared with 9.43 per thousand population for 1965. The number of births in excess of deaths for 1964, 1965 and 1966 showed a natural increase each year of 1,137, 919 and 788 respectively. Part of the population loss from the Borough can be explained by rehousing Bootle families on the Sefton

Estate which is situated in the West Lancashire Rural District Area but it is becoming evident that there is a movement of population to other areas.

There were 34 deaths of infants under the age of one year during the year and 15 of these were of premature infants, the infantile mortality rate being 22.05 as compared with 19.42 in 1965 when the rate recorded was the lowest ever recorded in the Borough.

The total number of deaths from all causes was 754 as compared with 780 for the previous year. Deaths from diseases of the heart and circulatory systems accounted for 32% of all deaths, while cancer and bronchitis had a 20% and 8.5% share respectively. Persons over the age of 65 years accounted for 60% of all deaths. One maternal death was reported during the year.

No case of diphtheria or poliomyelitis was notified during the year. There were 191 cases of measles notified compared with 509 in the previous year. There was an increase in the number of cases of scarlet fever notified, 15 as compared with 7 in 1965, and similarly in whooping cough cases notified, 39 compared with 38 in 1965. No deaths occurred from these diseases.

Forty-seven cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year an increase of five cases over the previous year.

BCG vaccination against tuberculosis is offered in the schools to all children aged 13 years and over. There is always a very high acceptance rate for BCG vaccination and it is most important that it should be kept high as it plays an important part in reducing the incidence of the disease in the community. The same is true of all prophylactic procedures and every encouragement is given to mothers of young children to have their children protected against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis during the first year of life and protected against smallpox between the first and fourth birthdays. Although facilities are available, free of charge, at the infant welfare centres in the Borough and from the family doctor the acceptance rate for immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis and vaccination against smallpox is still too low in the under 5 age group.

In the field of mental health, further progress was made with the opening of the Special Care Unit at St. Lukes Junior Training Centre on the 26th April. Opening with six children there are now thirteen severely handicapped children attending the unit daily. These children as well as being mentally handicapped are also physically handicapped and require additional care. They are taken to and from the Centre daily by ambulance. The Adult Training Centre developed satisfactorily during the year; the trainees on roll increased to 52, and the variety of contract work was extended. A progress payment scheme was introduced which is paid in a weekly wage packet to each trainee and has provided incentive to the trainee to reach the ultimate goal—a satisfying job in open industry.

During the year one trainee was placed in full time employment with the Corporation and is still doing this job satisfactorily.

During the year the scheme for the notification of congenital defects apparent at birth, continued satisfactorily and this information is contained in the body of the report.

On fluoridation of the public water supplies, the subject of Ministry of Health Circulars 28/62, 12/63 and 15/65, I can report no progress as Bootle receives its water supply from the City of Liverpool, the Council of which authority has not taken any active step in favour of such a scheme.

Progress continued in the field of environmental hygiene during the year. A further Smoke Control order, the Bootle (Netherton) Smoke, Control Order No. 7 came into operation on the 1st December, 1966 this increasing the acreage already covered by such orders to 1,076 acres. This accounts for just over a third of the acreage of the Borough and has resulted in a substantial decrease in the amount of smoke in the area. As a single measure, the control of smoke pollution is probably the one to have had the greatest effect in improving community health in the last ten years, and the continuance of the Smoke Control programme in the Borough should continue to have priority.

The Slum Clearance programme continued during the year with a further 123 houses being included in two Compulsory Purchase Orders bringing the total number of dwelling houses dealt with since 1953 to 1,457. The ensuing benefits from slum clearance, namely the relief of human suffering with the removal of many social and environmental problems cannot be measured at this time, but will no doubt be seen in improved health statistics of the next generation.

During the year more than a thousand visits of all kinds were made to premises to which the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, applies. In the Borough there are 205 of these premises employing 5,238 persons. Employers have co-operated in rectifying defects constituting infringements of the Act and generally speaking no serious difficulty has arisen in the enforcement of the Act.

It is encouraging to note that only four single cases of food poisoning occurred in the Borough during the year. Food premises were regularly inspected with no fewer than 3,000 visits being made to such premises.

In conclusion I should like to express my thanks to my staff for their loyal support and for the good work they have done throughout the year. Similarly to the Town Clerk and Chief Officials of the Corporation my thanks for the encouragement, consideration and assistance which I have received, and lastly to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for the interest, enthusiasm, and courtesy with which they have considered the many difficult problems laid before them during the year.

G. T. MacCULLOCH,
Medical Officer of Health.

Section I

CONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEE

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Mr. COUNCILLOR J. R. JONES, CHAIRMAN

Mr. ALDERMAN CAIN, J.P., Deputy Chairman

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN J. GRIMLEY)

MR. ALDERMAN HEVEY

MR. COUNCILLOR CHERRY

ALDERMAN MRS. JONES

MR. COUNCILLOR COLLINS

MR. ALDERMAN MORLEY

MR. COUNCILLOR DOOLEY

MR. COUNCILLOR ALLEN

COUNCILLOR MRS. GORDON

COUNCILLOR DR. BROWN, C.B.E.

COUNCILLOR DR. HARRIS

MR. COUNCILLOR CHARTERS

MR. COUNCILLOR R. J. ROGERSON

Co-opted Members:

Representatives of the Bootle Local Medical Committee:

DR. N. D. WALKER and DR. J. S. WOOD, J.P.

Representative of the Bootle Local Dental Committee:

MR. S. F. CALLAGHAN, L.D.S.

Representative of the Bootle Pharmaceutical Committee:

MR. L. D. PARRY.

Representative of the North Liverpool Hospital Management Committee:

MRS. M. KELLY, M.B.E., J.P.

Section II

S T A F F

Medical Officer of Health:

G. T. MACCULLOCH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

M. M. C. REGAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health:

R. S. E. CUTLIFFE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Resigned 10.1.66

B. HUGHES, M.B., Ch.B.

M. O'SHEA, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G.
10.1.66-31.12.66

Chest Physician (Joint Appointment):

S. KALINSKY, M.B., Ch.B.

Principal Dental Officer:

D. N. MAXFIELD, L.D.S.

Assistant Dental Officers:

MR. W. N. NAUGHTON B.D.S.
21.3.66-30.9.66

MRS. M. R. CRAVEN, L.D.S. (part-time)
Resigned 4.3.66

MRS. M. BIRKENHEAD B.D.S.
From 7.3.66

Visiting Specialists:

E. ALLAN, M.B., Ch.B.,
Ophthalmic Surgeon

F. BAUER, F.R.C.S. EDIN., D.L.O.,
Aural Surgeon

F. C. DWYER, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.,
M.CH.ORTH., Orthopaedic Surgeon

Public Analyst:

J. F. CLARK, M.SC., D.I.C., F.R.I.C.

Chiropodist (part-time):

Mr. J. WATERS

Chief Administrative Assistant and Health Education Officer:

H. A. LORD, B.A., (Admin.), A.R.S.H.
Retired 21.11.66

K. W. BARKER, D.P.A., A.M.R.S.H.
From 22.11.66

Domestic Help Supervisor:

Mrs. E. LANDER

Deputy Domestic Help Supervisor:

MISS M. JOHNSON appointed 1.7.66

Chief Public Health Inspector:

H. PARSONAGE, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

A. DOWNIE, M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors:

H. G. BARNES

J. BUCKLEY

J. M. CANGLEY

L. CREW Resigned 31.7.66

S. HESKETH

L. J. JONES

P. LLOYD

W. J. MASON

L. E. MORLEY Resigned 31.7.66

Pupil Public Health Inspectors:

D. CAULFIELD

P. G. GLISTER

Municipal Midwives:

Mrs. W. WORTHINGTON (Non-Medical
Supervisor)

MISS D. SMITH (Deputy)

MRS. P. BENBOW

MRS. M. A. E. CHAMBERLAIN

MRS. M. DOYLE

MRS. M. W. DREWERY

MRS. M. EVANS

MRS. J. GORDON

MRS. L. LINACRE

MISS M. MORRIS

MRS. G. A. NEWNES

(Four vacancies)

5 Part-time Midwives (vacant)

STAFF—continued.*Health Visitors:*

MRS. V. A. BENSON (Superintendent)
 MRS. N. CLARKE Resigned 31.12.66
 MISS M. CUNNINGHAM
 MISS M. T. DONOHUE
 MISS H. S. GROSSART
 MRS. J. HOLLIGAN Resigned 30.4.66
 MRS. T. HUGHES Resigned 31.3.66
 MRS. E. JOYCE (part-time)
 MRS. M. B. KEWLEY from Aug. 1966
 MRS. M. H. PEARCEY (part-time)
 MISS V. A. REEVES
 MRS. P. STEWART
 MISS D. STRICKLAND
 Resigned 31.12.66
 (3 vacancies)

Student Health Visitors:

MRS. M. B. KEWLEY to July 1966
 MRS. R. TORRANCE

Tuberculosis Visitors

MRS. I. CRAIG
 MRS. D. STENBERG

Mental Welfare Officers:

MR. G. FOSTER, R.M.N., R.M.P.A. (Dist.),
 S.E.N.
 MR. J. A. D. GROUNDS, R.M.N.,
 R.M.P.A.
 MR. D. K. W. HIGGINS,
 S.R.N., R.M.N., R.M.P.A.
 MRS. M. F. MULLIN, R.M.P.A.
 (Part-time assistant)

Ambulance Supervisor:

MR. J. E. FARRELLY
 Deceased 17.9.66
 MR. T. SLATER Appointed 1.10.66

*Junior Training Centre:**Supervisor:*

MRS. J. EDWARDS (DIP. N.A.M.H.)

Deputy Supervisor:

MRS. P. PETERSON (DIP. N.A.M.H.)

Assistant Supervisors:

MRS. J. ENNIS (DIP. N.A.M.H.)
 MISS M. FRY
 MISS V. ROBOTHAM
 MRS. J. ROWE (DIP. N.A.M.H.)
 MRS. P. WILKINSON

Student Assistant Supervisors:

MISS J. COULTMAN
 MISS P. RYAN

*Adult Training Centre:**Manager:*

MR. C. E. WILSON (DIP. N.A.M.H.)

Deputy Manager:

MISS A. BUTTERY (DIP. N.A.M.H.)
 Appointed 1.8.66

Instructors:

MR. J. GREEN Resigned 31.12.66
 MRS. V. SLATER
 MR. J. TUFT
 MRS. I. S. BARNES Appointed 14.8.66

Caretaker-Gardener:

MR. W. BIRCH

District Nurses:

MRS. E. I. DODDS (Superintendent)
 MISS R. A. ANDERSON
 MRS. ARMSTRONG (Part-time)
 MRS. S. BENTLEY Appointed 12.10.66
 MRS. B. CLINT Resigned 13.11.66
 MISS V. CUTLER Appointed 1.11.66
 MISS D. EVANS Resigned 8.9.66
 MRS. E. GORDON (part-time)
 MRS. K. HEADON
 MISS E. HOLMES
 MISS M. JACKSON (part-time)
 MRS. R. MALONE Resigned 31.12.66
 MISS O. MERRIFIELD
 MISS E. MIDFORD Resigned 31.12.66
 MRS. J. G. SCOTT

STAFF—continued

District Nurses—cont.

MISS K. SHERRY

MRS. L. SINCLAIR (Part-time)

MRS. V. TASKER Resigned 31.3.66

MRS. G. WILLIAMS (Part-time)

Resigned 13.2.66

(3 vacancies)

Clerks:

MR. K. W. BARKER, D.P.A., A.M.R.S.H.
(Chief Clerk) to 21.11.66

MRS. E. ALLINSON

MISS A. BELL Appointed 1.8.66

MISS N. CLOTHIER

MISS M. JOHNSON (Welfare Foods)
to 30.6.66

MRS. O. GRIFFITHS (Welfare Foods)
Appointed 1.7.66

MISS D. M. LATIMER

MISS M. E. LANE

MISS F. MAWDSLEY

MRS. M. NEWMAN

MRS. A. PARR Appointed 16.11.66

MRS. E. L. THURSTON
Resigned 15.7.66

MISS A. M. GIRVAN (Clinic Assistant)

MISS E. BOHAN (Dental Attendant)

MISS H. SHARP (Dental Attendant)

MRS. V. HORROCKS (Dental
Attendant) Appointed 16.5.66

Section III

VITAL STATISTICS

Civilian Population (Registrar-General's estimate at mid-year 1966)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,000
Population at Census of 1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,773
Area in Acres (exclusive of river bed)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,054
Inhabited houses (end of 1966) according to rate books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,960
Uninhabited houses (end of 1966) according to rate books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195
Live Births:								
Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,542
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·8
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·87
Stillbirths:								
Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·71
Total Live and Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,573
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Infant Mortality Rates:								
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·05
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·29
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·87
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·21
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·27
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·69
Maternal Mortality (including abortion):								
Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·64
<hr/>								
Total Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	754
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·2
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 1 year of age)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Death Rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08
Number of Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08
Area Comparability factors—Births 0·91, Deaths 1·60.								
Calculated on these factors, the								
Death Rate (per 1,000 population) is 14·72.								
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population) is 17·11.								

The Rateable Value of the Borough as at 1st April, 1966, was £2,717,873

The estimated product of a Penny Rate for 1966-67, was ... £10,655

In 1966-67 the General Rate was 12s. 1d. in the £ (excluding water rate and charges).

The cost of the Health Services during 1966-67 was estimated at £233,288 equivalent to a rate of 1s. 9.89d. in the £.

Section IV

COMPARISON OF STATISTICS WITH THOSE OF PREVIOUS YEARS

Population

The Census returns from the year 1881 show the population of the Borough as follows:—

1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,374
1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,217
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,556
1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,876
1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,487
1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,800
1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,977
1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,773

The Registrar-General's estimate of the civilian population at mid-year was 82,000. This estimate shows that the population of the Borough in 1966 was 750 less than in the summer of 1965.

Marriages

The Superintendent Registrar states that the number of marriages during the year was 575 compared with 634 last year.

Births

During the year 1,542 live births were registered, representing a birth rate of 18.8 per 1,000 of the population, that for England and Wales being 17.7. There were 785 male and 757 female births. It will be noted that the birth rate is as usual well above the national rate.

BIRTH RATES, 1901—1966

<i>Period</i>	<i>BOOTLE</i>		<i>England & Wales</i>
	<i>Births</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000</i>
1901—1910	20,468	32·3	27·2
1911—1920	20,748	27·6	21·8
1921—1930	18,884	22·8	18·4
1931—1935	8,367	21·8	15·0
1936—1940	7,959	21·6	14·9
1941—1945	1,327	25·2	16·0
1946	1,797	27·9	19·1
1947	2,022	30·3	20·5
1948	1,700	24·5	17·9
1949	1,541	22·0	16·7
1950	1,586	22·6	15·8
1951	1,554	20·8	15·5
1952	1,528	20·3	15·3
1953	1,596	20·9	15·5
1954	1,662	21·6	15·2
1955	1,627	20·82	15·0
1956	1,912	24·09	15·8
1957	1,921	23·82	16·1
1958	1,945	23·85	16·4
1959	1,933	23·55	16·5
1960	1,995	24·17	17·1
1961	1,993	24·10	17·4
1962	1,958	23·53	18·0
1963	1,852	22·22	18·2
1964	1,904	22·93	18·4
1965	1,699	20·53	18·1
1966	1,542	18·80	17·7

The illegitimate births numbered 106 and were 67·43 per 1,000 of the total live and still births. In 1965 the number was 93.

Deaths

The total number of deaths of Bootle residents during 1966 was 754, including 305 who died in hospital, i.e., 40·45 per cent of the total deaths, compared with 57·43 per cent in 1965. The deaths during the year are equivalent to a death rate of 9·2 per 1,000 as compared with 9·43 per 1,000 in 1965.

DEATH RATES, 1901—1966

<i>Period</i>	<i>BOOTLE</i>		<i>England & Wales</i>
	<i>Total Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000</i>
1901—1910	11,400	17·8	15·4
1911—1920	12,470	17·1	14·3
1921—1930	10,336	13·5	12·1
1931—1935	5,212	13·5	12·0
1936—1940	5,019	13·8	12·5
1941—1945	4,087	15·6	11·9
1946—1950	3,877	11·4	11·5
1951	901	12·0	12·5
1952	734	9·7	11·3
1953	602	7·89	11·4
1954	685	8·91	11·3
1955	730	9·34	11·7
1956	703	8·86	11·7
1957	811	10·06	11·5
1958	775	9·50	11·7
1959	813	9·90	11·6
1960	771	9·34	11·5
1961	816	9·87	12·0
1962	780	9·37	11·9
1963	773	9·28	12·2
1964	767	9·24	11·3
1965	780	9·43	11·5
1966	754	9·20	11·7

Causes of Death

The causes of death, classified according to age, are shown in the table on page 83.

Communicable Diseases.—There were two deaths from syphilis and one death from other infective and parasitic causes recorded during the year. There were no deaths from enteritis, diphtheria, smallpox, chicken pox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, or any other infectious disease.

Respiratory Diseases.—Pneumonia was responsible for 55 deaths, bronchitis for 64, and other respiratory diseases for 5 making the total deaths from respiratory diseases (excluding influenza and tuberculosis) 124. This amounts to 16.45 per cent of the total deaths at all ages, as compared with 14.49 per cent in 1965. There were four deaths from influenza.

Cancer.—Cancer was registered as the cause of death in 152 cases, as compared with 177 in the preceding year. This represents a cancer death-rate of 1.85 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 2.14 during the year 1965.

Violent Causes.—There were 47 deaths from violent causes (including 16 from road traffic accidents and 6 from suicide.)

Neo-Natal Mortality.—Twenty-five children died before reaching the age of one month, of whom 22 died during the first week of life. This gives a neo-natal mortality rate of 16.21 per 1,000 births. Prematurity was responsible for 15 of the neo-natal deaths.

Infant Mortality.—There were 34 deaths of infants under the age of one year compared with 33 in 1965. The infant mortality rate was 22.05 per 1,000 births compared with 19.42 in 1965. The average rate for the previous five years was 28.61.

The rate of infant mortality in males was 21.65 and in females 22.41 per 1,000 live births.

Throughout England and Wales the rate of infant mortality was 19.0 per 1,000 births.

The rate of infant mortality in legitimate infants was 22.9 and in illegitimate infants was 18.87 per 1,000 live births.

The most important of the causes of infant death were: pneumonia, 6; bronchitis, 3; congenital malformations, 3; premature births, 15; other defined and ill-defined diseases, 7.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE—BOOTLE COMPARED WITH ENGLAND AND WALES

<i>Years</i>				<i>BOOTLE</i>	<i>England & Wales</i>
1916-20	...	...	...	103	91
1921-25	...	...	...	91	76
1926-30	...	...	...	89	68
1931-35	...	...	...	87	62
1936-40	...	...	...	74	55
1941-45	...	...	...	77·2	49·8
1946	...	...	...	75	43
1947	...	...	...	91·5	41
1948	...	...	...	54·1	34
1949	...	...	...	54·5	32
1950	...	...	...	47·3	29·8
1951	...	...	...	39·9	29·6
1952	...	...	...	43·2	27·6
1953	...	...	...	28·8	26·8
1954	...	...	...	37·3	25·5
1955	...	...	...	28·8	24·9
1956	...	...	...	28·24	23·8
1957	...	...	...	26·55	23·1
1958	...	...	...	31·36	22·6
1959	...	...	...	35·18	22·0
1960	...	...	...	32·58	21·9
1961	...	...	...	33·12	21·6
1962	...	...	...	28·09	21·6
1963	...	...	...	34·56	20·9
1964	...	...	...	27·31	20·0
1965	...	...	...	19·42	19·0
1966	...	...	...	22·05	19·0

A tabular statement of the causes of death of children under the age of one year is given on page 82.

Deaths of Children aged 1-5 years.—There were 5 deaths of children aged 1 to 5 years and 5 in 1965. The causes of death were pneumonia, 1; accident, 1; other diseases, 1; influenza, 1; and congenital malformation, 1.

Maternity Mortality.—During the year one death was certified as being due to childbirth. The patient was 39 years of age and suffered from cardiac arrest following haemorrhage from a placenta praevia.

Inquests.—Inquests were held on 33 deaths.

Section V

SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER PART III OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Notification of Births

The number of births notified under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, was 680 live births and 3 stillbirths. Of these, 165 live births related to residents outside the Borough. The births to Bootle mothers, therefore, numbered 515 live births and 3 stillbirths, of which domiciliary births numbered 278 live and 2 stillbirths and hospital births numbered 237 live births, and 1 stillbirth.

In addition, there were 1,027 live births, and 28 stillbirths to Bootle mothers notified from hospitals outside the Borough.

Care of Premature Infants

Notification is made in cases where the birth weight is $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less. In the case of domiciliary confinements every effort is made to secure a separate bedroom for mother and infant, and to provide a draught-proof cot with detachable lining, suitable bedding, hot water bottles and special feeding bottles; if any of the latter requirements are not available they can be provided on loan from the Health Department.

In every case of premature birth occurring at home, close liaison is observed between the midwifery staff and the health visitors. Special reference is made by the hospital authorities to the midwifery service when premature babies are discharged from hospital. Information is given as to the child's general condition and methods of feeding, special attention being paid to these cases by the Staff. Before the midwife relinquishes responsibility, arrangements are made for the health visitor for the district to take over early supervision.

The following notifications of premature live births to mothers ordinarily resident in the Borough were received:—

Hospital (including Bootle Maternity Home) ...	...	...	127
Home and Private Nursing Home ...	...	...	13
			<hr/> 140 <hr/>

Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1926 to 1937

There was no case of ophthalmia neonatorum notified during the year.

Ante-Natal Clinics

Four Ante-Natal Clinics were held each week. During the year 377 new cases attended, corresponding to 23.96 per cent of the total live and stillbirths; in addition, 51 cases carried over from the preceding year continued under supervision, and a total of 1,731 attendances was made. It should be noted that Bootle patients intending to enter Walton Hospital for confinement usually attend the Ante-Natal clinic held at that Hospital.

Relaxation and Mothercraft Clinic

This is a combined effort on the part of the midwife and the health visitor. Both demonstrate and supervise the exercises. Each gives talks on the subjects related to their individual field of work. The talks are simple and are given in a relaxed atmosphere, usually over a cup of tea.

In her talks the midwife deals with the development of the foetus; the process of labour; bathing the baby; diet during pregnancy; and the layette. The health visitor on the other hand deals with infant feeding; normal infant development; immunisation; and positive health.

During the year, 40 patients made 204 attendances at 34 Relaxation Classes.

Post-Natal Clinics

During the year 6 mothers attended for post-natal examination, but it is not known how many mothers attended their own general practitioners for this examination.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Eight infant clinic sessions were conducted weekly.

Phenylketonuria

This disease, due to a congenital inability of the baby to deal with certain compounds found in many foods, including milk, leads to mental subnormality, and the only hope of arresting the disease is by its early recognition and appropriate dieting.

Since October, 1960, using the Phenistix method, health visitors have been testing the urines of babies between the tenth and fourteenth day, and again between the fourth and sixth week. During the year 1,428 of these tests were carried out.

In March, 1964, in an attempt to obtain information which may lead to a more reliable form of test for phenylketonuria, the Guthrie Method of detection was introduced. The work, scheduled to run for 12 months on a trial basis, was carried out in conjunction with Alder Hey Hospital where the urine test was undertaken. The scheme, having proved its value during the trial period, continues to be operated and during the year the urines of 1484 babies were tested by the Guthrie Method.

No cases of phenylketonuria were diagnosed during the year.

Children at Risk

During the year 42 children with congenital defects apparent at birth were notified. One of these was a stillbirth, and of the remainder 4 died (2 within 1 day, one lived 15 days and the other lived 3 weeks).

The findings are summarised in the table below.

<i>Defect</i>	<i>Number Affected</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Stillbirths</i>
Central Nervous System	9	2	1
Heart and Great Vessels	7	1	—
Limbs	12	—	—
Chromosomal Syndromes... ..	7	—	—
Alimentary System	3	1	—
Uro-genital System	1	—	—
Other Systems	1	—	—
Eye and Ear	2	—	—
TOTALS	42	4	1

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

	New Cases			Total Attendances				
	Born 1966	Born 1961 to 1965	Totals	Born 1966	Born 1961 to 1965	Totals	No. of Ses- sions	Average age Attend- ance per Session
<i>Health Centre—</i>								
Monday	119	30	149	572	637	1209	48	25·2
Wednesday	138	37	175	939	822	1761	52	33·9
Thursday	101	31	132	673	566	1239	52	23·8
<i>School Medical Offices—</i>								
Tuesday	126	30	156	710	723	1433	51	28·1
Thursday	115	24	139	753	796	1549	52	29·8
<i>Glovers Lane</i>								
Tuesday	118	33	151	754	956	1710	52	32·9
Wednesday	98	32	130	610	947	1557	52	29·9
<i>Simons Croft—</i>								
Friday	34	4	38	209	352	561	51	11·0
TOTALS ...	849	221	1070	5220	5799	11019	410	26·9

Supply of Welfare Foods

Distribution centres were as follows:

Health Centre, Knowsley Road.

School Medical Offices, Balliol Road.

Group Medical Centre, Simon's Croft, Ford.

Temporary Clinic, Glover's Lane.

Central Office, 8 Trinity Road.

Total issues during the year were as follows:—

<i>National Dried Milk (Tins)</i>	<i>Orange Juice (Bottles)</i>	<i>Cod Liver Oil (Bottles)</i>	<i>Vitamin Tablets (Packets)</i>
14204	7187	1094	910

Problem Families

A problem family may be defined as a family which, through physical, social, mental or emotional inadequacy is unable to benefit from the facilities currently available to all in the Welfare State in which we live. These families are unable to conform to the accepted patterns of our society, taking more from it than they contribute. They persistently fail to gain from the help and advice available to them from a multiplicity of social agencies, both statutory and voluntary.

In order to co-ordinate the care and assistance given to problem families in the Borough a team of officers, below chief officer level, meet at approximately monthly intervals in Committee under the Chairmanship of the Assistant Town Clerk. The Committee is known as the Health and Ancillary Services Staffs Co-ordinating Committee. The Superintendent health visitor and a mental welfare officer represent the Health Department on the Committee which also has representatives from the Welfare, Housing, Education and Children's Departments liaising with members from the Probation Service, the N.S.P.C.C., the M.S.S. and other similar bodies.

Problem families continue to be visited and supervised by the health visitor on whose district they reside. A register of families is kept. The number and type of case supported during the year may be summarised as follows:—

Bad management	7
Domestic difficulties and housing	16
Marital disharmony	6
Instability in one or both parents	18
Neglect and neglect with intemperance	9
Desertion	3
Illness and inability to cope	2
Illegitimacy and infidelity	7
	—
	68
	—

At the end of the year the cases were reviewed and the following table summarises the position:—

Improved and removed from register	2
Some improvement but still under supervision...	11
Children taken into care	3
Families removed from district	5
No change	47
	—
	68
	—

In many cases the Women's Royal Voluntary Service render material assistance.

Care of Illegitimate Children

Sixty-four cases were dealt with; these came to the notice of the Department from the following sources:—

Hospitals	37
Health Visitors	25
Midwives	2
	—
	64
	—

Ten unmarried expectant mothers were admitted to Homes of the Moral Welfare Agencies at the expense of the Corporation. Two unmarried mothers subsequently married. One of the children died, and the placement of the remaining infants was as follows:—

Remained with Mother	50
Legal Adoption	9
Removed from District	2
Mother since married	2

The Liverpool Child Welfare Association

Representatives of this Association have attended clinics weekly to undertake on behalf of the Council arrangements for the supply and fitting of orthopaedic appliances prescribed by the medical staff, and the provision of clothing, fireguards and convalescent home treatment. During the year 27 children over five years were sent to Convalescent Homes, with an average stay of 27 days.

In addition, holidays were arranged for 7 girls and 6 boys (average stay one week).

The staff made 822 home visits and conducted 1,291 interviews at the clinic. The number of new cases during the year was 74.

Municipal Midwifery Service

Staff

The establishment provides for a non-medical Supervisor and fourteen midwives. At the end of the year the Supervisor and 9 midwives were on the staff.

The establishment also provides for five part time midwives with duties in connection with the nursing of early hospital discharges. None of these posts was filled during the year.

Notification of Intention to Practise

Twenty-four midwives gave notice during the year of their intention to practise midwifery in the Borough; 13 of these were municipal midwives, and 11 were midwives in the Bootle Maternity Home.

Cases attended by Municipal Midwives

Confinements attended	277
Home visits (ante-natal)... ..	4,419
„ „ (puerperium)	3,878

In addition, the midwives made 5,344 home visits to cases discharged from hospital or maternity home before the tenth day as follows:—

	Patients discharged	Visits paid by midwives
Walton Hospital	798	4,306
Bootle Maternity Home	90	370
Liverpool Maternity Hospital	105	475
Mill Road Maternity Hospital	7	54
Ormskirk Hospital	18	101
Others	8	38
	<hr/> 1,026	<hr/> 5,344

Ante-Natal Clinics

The municipal midwives hold ante-natal clinics at Simon's Croft, Glovers Lane, the Health Centre, Knowsley Road, and the School Medical Clinic, Balliol Road.

Of the total of 1,573 notified live and still births to Bootle mothers the municipal midwives attended 280 and the remaining births took place in the following institutions:—

Walton Hospital	833
Liverpool Maternity Hospital	120
Bootle Maternity Home	238
Other Hospitals	102

(These figures include 29 still births) ...

1,293

In the case of hospital confinements patients conveyed by ambulance are accompanied by a municipal midwife. These journeys numbered 134 during the year. In addition, a municipal midwife accompanies patients discharged home from hospital before the fifth day.

Patients engage the services of the midwife nearest to their own homes, and the midwife is responsible for their ante-natal care from the date of booking.

Gas and Air Analgesia

All the municipal midwives are qualified to administer gas-air analgesia; ten sets of apparatus are in use, three of which are kept at the Ambulance Station and conveyed by ambulance to the patient's home when required. The remaining seven sets are kept at the homes of midwives who use cars on duty.

During the year, gas-air analgesia was given in 242 cases; Pethilorfan was administered in 114 cases.

Medical Aid

The services of medical practitioners were requested in 81 domiciliary maternity cases during the year. In all cases the medical practitioners had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Transport

The Non-Medical Supervisor and eight Midwives receive a car allowance based on mileage. Municipal midwives using a cycle receive a travelling allowance of 13s. 0d. per month, or 30s. 0d. per month if they use a motor scooter when on duty. During the night, if public service vehicles are not available, transport is provided from the Ambulance Depot.

Training of Part II Pupil Midwives

During 1964 consultative meetings were held at Walton Hospital between representatives of the North Liverpool Hospital Management Committee and representatives of the Lancashire County Council and the Bootle County Borough Council.

As a result of these meetings the first training course with pupil midwives from Walton Hospital commenced early in March, 1965, domiciliary training in the Crosby District and in the County Borough of Bootle commencing on 1st June, 1965. Pupils on the second and third

courses commenced their domiciliary training on the 1st September, 1965, and 1st December, 1965 respectively. Four students from Bootle and two from Crosby attended each course.

During 1966, four courses were run, domiciliary training commencing on the first days of March, June, September and December and each was attended by 16 pupils from Bootle and 8 pupils from Crosby.

The pupil midwives work under the supervision of their teaching district midwives and tutorials and practical teaching is given by the hospital Tutor and the Non-medical Supervisor. During 1966, 7 midwives worked as approved teachers. Lectures on epidemiology, infectious diseases, maternal and infant welfare, and local and central government administration are given by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, the Chief Public Health Inspector, the Chief Welfare Officer, the Children's Officer and myself.

During the year 24 pupils commenced the course and 24 qualified as midwives.

Obstetric Training

Student nurses undergoing obstetric training at Walton Hospital visit the domiciliary service and spend a day on the district. During the year forty-six students spent a morning visiting with the midwife and attended a clinic in the afternoon.

Health Visiting Service

Home Visitation

The staff paid 24,849 home visits, including 8,234 visits to infants under one year, and 13,083 visits to children aged from one to four years.

Home Visits to Expectant Mothers

The health visitors paid 292 home visits to expectant mothers to advise them on general and personal hygiene, with a view to promoting normal childbirth.

Liaison Arrangements

At the request of the Hospital Authorities, the health visitors make domiciliary visits to ascertain the environmental conditions of geriatric patients who are on the waiting list for admission, and these reports are supplied to the Hospital Authorities. No arrangements have been made for health visitors to work with particular medical practitioners or groups of practitioners, but close liaison exists and specific cases are referred to the health visitor by the general practitioner. The health visitors also follow up cases discharged from hospital when requested.

Staff

During the year the establishment was increased by two additional health visitors. The establishment therefore provides for one Superintendent health visitor and thirteen full-time health visitors. At the end of the year eight full-time and two part-time health visitors were in post, although two full-time staff resigned that day.

Because of the difficulty of obtaining health visitors, the Committee in November, 1948, approved of a scheme for the engagement of student health visitors who would attend a whole-time course of training at the Liverpool University School of Hygiene and would receive during the first year three-quarters of the minimum salary of a health visitor. After the period of training they would return to the service of the Authority for the remainder of the twelve months, and if successful in obtaining the Health Visitor's Certificate would, if required, give a further twelve months' service to the Authority. The Committee pay the course fees, and the examination fee. One student was successful in obtaining the Health Visitor's Certificate in August and subsequently joined the staff.

District Nursing Service*Premises*

The District Nursing Service Headquarters was situated at 23 St. Albans Road, until 1967 when the administrative control was transferred to the Health Department Offices in Balliol House.

Staff

All the staff were non-resident. During the year the establishment was increased by two additional district nurses, thus providing for an establishment of a Superintendent and fifteen district nurses. At the end of the year the staff consisted of the Superintendent (who is a Queen's Nurse), 2 full-time and 1 part-time Queen's Nurses, 7 full-time State Registered Nurses, 2 full-time State Enrolled Nurses, and 1 part-time State Enrolled Nurse.

Training

The Council have adopted a scheme for sponsoring the training of district nurses by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, each trainee nominated by the Authority to be required to give twelve months' service with the Council as district nurse after completing training.

Four nurses attended one day Refresher Courses at Preston.

Transport

Three nurses have been granted a car allowance. If the nurse prefers to use a cycle, a cycle allowance of 13s. per month is granted by the Council.

Visits

The District Nursing Service provides nursing for any patient requiring care at home. During the year 27,484 visits were paid to 1,027 patients, including 243 cases carried over from 1965.

Sick Children

No special provision is made for the home nursing of sick children but 35 (or 3·4%) of the patients dealt with were children under the age of five years. These children require mostly dressings after minor operations, burns and scalds, nursing care during an attack of bronchitis, and penicillin injections for chest conditions or otitis media.

Enuresis

The treatment of enuresis by means of the Pad and Alarm Bell Apparatus is supervised in the home by the district nurse. Cases are referred by the School Medical Officer or the family doctor, and a total of usually six visits is made by the district nurse to explain the use of the apparatus and ensure it is being used properly. The co-operation of the parent is essential, and they must be prepared to get up themselves when the bell rings to supervise the child and to reset the alarm. During the year six outfits were in use and details of the cases treated were as follows:

Cases brought forward from 1965	...	...	4
Cases referred by School Medical Officers	...	...	21
Cases referred by General Practitioners	...	...	4
Total Number of cases on the Register (Boys 18	...	...	—
Girls 11)	...	...	29
			<hr/>
Number of cases attended	...	...	17
Number of cases with satisfactory outcome	...	...	10
Number of cases with unsatisfactory outcome	...	...	7
Number on the Waiting List at the end of the	...	...	...
year	...	...	12

Of the cases with an unsatisfactory outcome, 1 was admitted to hospital; 1 to a residential home; 3 slept through the buzzer; in 1 case the child and the parents were unco-operative; and in the final case the child heard the buzzer but went off to sleep again.

General Nursing Care

As in previous years, a large number of the patients attended have been elderly patients requiring general nursing care. Of the 1,027 patients dealt with during the year 492, or 47·9% were over 65 years of age. The number of elderly patients nursed in the previous year was 468, or 43·2% of all patients. The elderly bed-fast patient, the arthritic, or the patient recovering from a cerebral catastrophe requires a prolonged course of general nursing and rehabilitation and this is work which is very demanding on the time of the trained nurse. Valuable help continues to be given in bed-bathing and general nursing care of patients by members of the West Lancashire Branch of the British Red Cross Society. This voluntary assistance is much appreciated by the district nurse and I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to those members of the West Lancashire Branch of the Service who have assisted the District Nursing Service during the year.

Sick-room Equipment

In many instances effective nursing requires the use of suitable sick-room equipment. Not only does it assist in the comfort of the patient but it allows many patients to be nursed at home who might otherwise need admission to hospital. Items of sick-room equipment are available on loan to patients through the District Nursing Service.

Supply of Incontinence Pads

The scheme whereby incontinence pads are issued free to patients requiring them continued during the year. Fifty (28 more than last year) patients were supplied. An allowance of fourteen pads per patient per week is made free of cost but any in excess of this may be obtained on payment at the cost price. No requests were made during the year for incontinence pads in excess of the free issue. No difficulties have been experienced in the disposal of soiled pads.

Vaccination and Immunisation

Vaccination—Smallpox

During the year vaccination continued to be carried out by general practitioners and by the Local Health Authority's medical staff. The numbers dealt with were as follows:—

	<i>Primary Re-vaccination</i>		<i>Total</i>
By general practitioners 	180	19	199
By local health authority's staff	415	131	546

The number of children under one year vaccinated was 75 (60 by general practitioners and 15 by the medical staff of the Department). This represents 4.9 per cent of the live births during the year.

Immunisation—Diphtheria

A specific appointment for immunisation is offered to all parents, and protection is offered in infancy against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. During the year a total of 1,490 children completed the series of inoculations (1,877 under 5, 613 aged 5-14 inclusive). This compares with 1,758 children inoculated in 1965. A reinforcing inoculation was given to 537 previously inoculated children.

Parents are advised that immunisation can be carried out either by their own doctor or by the Local Health Authority's medical staff, and immunisation is offered at all the Infant Welfare Clinics.

The following table shows the number of children completing the series of inoculations.

BORN IN YEAR				
	1966	1963/65	1959/62	Totals
No. of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation during the year	345	532	613	1490
No. of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection	—	9	528	537

Vaccination—Poliomyelitis

The number of persons vaccinated during the year was as follows:—

Complete course	1,407
Booster Doses	718

Ambulance Service

Administration

The Ambulance Service is under the control of the Medical Officer of Health.

Staff

The staff of the Service consists of:—

- 1 Ambulance Supervisor
- 1 Telephonist
- 4 Section Leaders
- 17 Driver/Attendants

This shows an establishment increase of two Driver/Attendants over the previous year. This action was necessary following the introduction nationally of the 40 hour working week.

Mutual Aid

Arrangements with the Lancashire County Council and the Liverpool City Council for mutual aid in cases of emergency have been continued.

Vehicles

The vehicles now in use comprise five Austin ambulances, together with two Austin sitting case ambulances, and an Austin omnicoach.

At the end of 1966 the ages of the vehicles were as follows:—

Age of Vehicle in Years										
Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	Over 10
—	1	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	1

Radio Telephone Equipment

The ambulance vehicles are fitted with radio telephone mobile units, controlled from a fixed base station at the Ambulance Headquarters, Markfield Road.

During the year the number of calls dealt with was as follows:—

				Day 7 a.m.—11 p.m.	Night 11 p.m.—7 a.m.
Hospital Transfers	...	...		7,563	177
Accidents (a) Docks	...	...		406	32
(b) Elsewhere	...	...		1,597	415
Sickness and Maternity	...	...		2,436	510
Removals on behalf of other					
Authorities	...	...	...	53	9
Mental Health Service	...	...	...	296	6
Others	...	...	...	331	129
				<u>12,682</u>	<u>1,278</u>

In 1965 the comparative figures were 12,205 day calls and 1,273 night calls.

The number of journeys made by patients during the year was 30,610 as against 47,559 in 1965. Of this number, 1,385 patient journeys were made transporting mentally handicapped persons to and from St. Luke's Junior Training Centre.

Prevention of Illness (Care and After-Care)

Tuberculosis

The Health Committee has appointed a Care-Sub-Committee to deal with the special problems of tuberculosis patients in the home. Assistance is given in providing nursing requisites, sputum flasks, etc. Where the housing accommodation is overcrowded or unsuitable, representations are made by the Medical Officer of Health to the Housing Committee so that priority can be given to such cases.

Two tuberculosis visitors are employed, and during the year they made 1,889 visits to the homes of tuberculosis patients.

B.C.G. Vaccination

It is the practice of the authority to carry out B.C.G. testing and immunisation of children aged 13 and over. This work is carried out in the schools.

Of the 1,153 children eligible, 1,012 accepted. The number tuberculin tested was 761, and 84 or 11.0% were found to be positive; the 673 negative reactors were given B.C.G. vaccine and chest X-rays were offered to the positive reactors. Of 62 children X-rayed 4 were recalled for a large film; 3 attended the chest clinic and were subsequently discharged. One was a case of cardiac enlargement.

Mental Illness or Defectiveness

The staff establishment was as in the previous year. Three whole-time mental welfare officers are engaged, together with a part-time mental welfare assistant.

Statistics relating to visits paid by these officers are given in the Mental Health Service section of this report.

Provision of Sick-room Equipment

Articles of sick-room equipment are issued on loan. A deposit is requested and is refunded when the articles are returned in good condition. Requests for the equipment should be made to the District Nursing Superintendent at the Health Department, Balliol House.

Convalescence

In accordance with Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, convalescence not involving medical treatment was arranged for patients recommended by general practitioners. A period of convalescence was approved by the Health Committee for 5 adults.

Chiropody Service

In accordance with the recommendations in Circular 11/59 Local Health Authorities were empowered to establish a chiropody service under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

The service commenced at the Health Centre, Knowsley Road in September, 1960. A part-time Chiropodist was engaged for two sessions per week and this arrangement continued until April, 1965, when a further weekly session was commenced.

During 1966, 187 sessions were worked and 1,198 treatments given.

A charge of 2s. 6d. is made for treating two feet, and 1s. 6d. for one foot. No charge is made to patients receiving Ministry of Social Security benefits.

Where patients are unable to attend the clinic because of difficulty in walking, they are conveyed by ambulance.

At the end of the year 255 persons were on the register (238 old age pensioners, 13 handicapped persons and 4 expectant mothers.)

Provision is made for domiciliary visits where necessary, and 500 domiciliary visits were made during the year. The number of patients on the domiciliary register at the end of the year was 70.

Fluoridation of Water Supply

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 15/65, in which the Minister of Health expressed the view that fluoridation of the water supply is now an established and well proven public health measure, and hoped therefore that all local health authorities would take steps to make arrangements for its introduction, the Bootle Council in 1965 reaffirmed its 1963 resolution in favour of adding fluoride to the water supply. The County Borough of Bootle, however, receives its water supply from the City of Liverpool and it is to be regretted that the City Council has not yet been able to show favour for a Scheme to add fluoride to the water supply. Such a scheme, if implemented would prevent a considerable amount of tooth decay in children and thus release pressure on the School Dental Service at present seriously short of staff.

Health Education

The services of the Central Council for Health Education and the Chest and Heart Association continued during the year. Posters and leaflets issued by these associations together with those issued by the Ministry of Health have been utilised on the notice boards of Corporation offices which the public visit to make inquiries, and in infant welfare clinics and school clinics where personal advice associated with or relating to the poster was given to mothers and children attending there. Organised talks to groups of mothers on various aspects of health and to groups of school children on personal hygiene have been conducted on request throughout the year by the medical and health visiting staffs. It is difficult to assess the amount of health education carried out on a personal basis between health visitor, district nurse or midwife and patient.

No organised health education talks on the subject of venereal disease were given during the year.

C.S.E. Projects

The Maternal and Child Welfare Course started during the year at the Countess of Derby School for the fifteen year old school leavers was the first to be started in Bootle schools.

Nine students enrolled for the course and were originally tutored by Mrs. Benson, Health Visitor Supervisor and latterly by Mrs. M. Kewley, health visitor. The girls received instruction on ante-natal care, care of the mother and young baby, the toddler and the pre-school child. During the course the students paid visits to Ante-natal and Child Welfare Clinics in the Borough.

Of the nine students, five completed the course, two receiving 'A' marking on their written and oral papers; two received, 'B'; and one 'C'. Of these five students, one has gone on to Mabel Fletcher College for a pre-nursing course and one to work in child care.

Merseyside Cancer Education Committee

Mr. William Duffy the administrator resigned at the beginning of the year and his successor Mrs. Patricia Hobbs took up her appointment on the 14th February. Several lectures to voluntary organisation and talks

to the Rotary Club and the Bootle Inner Wheel were given by Mrs. Hobbs during the year. Requests from organisations within the area of the Committee required a rebuilding and reorganisation of the lecture programme during the year and following meetings with the members of medical staff, a panel of speakers was formed. The Committee produces five leaflets on cancer which are available to members of staff and to lectures. A new leaflet on cervical cytology was produced by the Committee this year and is in use.

Mental Health Week 1966

Mental Health Week held from the 5th-11th June was promoted by the National Association for Mental Health and the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children with support from voluntary organisations, psychiatric hospitals, local authorities and churches throughout Britain. The theme of the week was "Mental Health: Your Concern" and the aim to heighten public awareness to the problems created by mental disorder and to spread information about services offering help.

The programme arranged in Bootle was as follows:—

<i>Date</i>	<i>Place and Time</i>	<i>Attendance</i>
Monday 6th June	Adult Training Centre Dunnings Bridge Road Youth Club activities 7.30 p.m.	83
Tuesday 7th June	Netherton Youth Centre Eden Vale Films and Panel of speakers at 8.00 p.m. Open to Members and invited Members from other Youth Clubs	100
Wednesday 8th June	Adult Training Centre a.m. & p.m. Film sessions for members of medical nursing and social work staffs.	54
	Junior Training Centre Poulsom Drive Open Day 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Open to public.	80
Thursday 9th June	Brunswick Boys' Club Marsh Lane Films and Panel of speakers at 8.00 p.m. Open to Members and invited Members from other Youth Clubs	62
Friday 10th June	Adult Training Centre, Dunnings Bridge Road Open Day 2-4 p.m. Evening: Films and Panel of Speakers at 7.30 p.m. Open to Public.	Open Day 87 Evening 166

Poster displays illustrating the theme "Mental Health: Your Concern" were exhibited at the Health Department, the Adult and Junior Training Centres and at the Bootle Central Library. The films shown were: "Child Draw Nearer"; "In need of Special Care"; and "One of them is Brett".

Considerable effort by Councillor Jones, the Chairman of Health Committee, my Deputy, the staff of the Adult and Junior Training Centres and the Mental Welfare Officers was put into the arrangements for the week's health education programme. The co-operation of Mr. Hardman the Borough Librarian and his staff, the Youth Leaders and the Management Committees of the Netherton Youth Centre and the Brunswick Boys' Club was willingly forthcoming and I would like grateful thanks to all those to be here recorded. The success of the week's venture was evident in the attendances recorded at each meeting and the numerous questions put to the panel of speakers.

Home Help Service

The establishment provides for a supervisor, a deputy supervisor, and the equivalent of 40 full-time home helps. This shows an increase over last year of 12 home helps who were appointed on the 1st April, and a deputy supervisor who joined the staff on the 1st of July.

130 new cases received assistance during the year. These, with 253 cases carried over from 1965, made a total of 383 cases dealt with during the year.

The following is a classification of the cases assisted:—

Type of Case	Households provided with help
(a) Tuberculosis	3
(b) Maternity	6
(c) Chronic Sick under 65 yrs. of age	8
(d) do. over 65 yrs. of age	345
(e) Others	21
	<hr/>
	383

Total no. of hours worked ... 68,643

Where a case has been terminated and, after a lapse of time, is again provided with help in the same year, it is not counted as a new case.

The scale of assessment adopted by the Ministry of Social Security has been applied. Any householder utilising the Service has a right to appeal against the assessment in cases where it is felt that the scale would impose undue hardship, and these appeals are dealt with by the Health Committee.

Like the District Nursing Service requests for the Home Help Service have increased considerably over the last few years, the greatest proportion of the demand coming from the elderly chronic sick.

Section VI

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Account of Work undertaken in the Community

(a) *Mental Illness*

During the year, 197 persons were admitted to hospitals for psychiatric reasons. Of these, 99 were males and 98 were females. Of the total number of patients admitted to hospitals, 109 were admitted for observation under Sec. 29 or Sec. 25 of the Mental Health Act, 1959, and 87 were admitted informally.

Of the 109 patients admitted for observation only 11 patients were further detained for treatment following the expiration of the period of observation. The remainder either were discharged whilst under observation, or remained as informal patients.

A total number of 175 patients was discharged during the year.

Investigations which did not result in immediate admission to hospital totalled 113.

A total of 2,379 visits was made, including 1,074 in connection with investigations, admissions, or discharges, 26 for pre-care, and 1,279 for after-care.

The majority of patients from Bootle are admitted to Ormskirk and District General Hospital or Winwick Hospital. Other hospitals to which patients have been admitted are Sefton General, Deva, Rainhill, Moss-side, Walton and Moston. Many patients have attended the psychiatric clinics at Bootle, Winwick and Walton Hospitals.

(b) *Sub-Normality and Severe Sub-Normality* *Ascertainment*

During the year 4 boys and 2 girls were ascertained as being unsuitable for education under Sec. 57 of the Education Act, 1944, as amended by the Mental Health Act, 1959. In addition, 4 boys and 5 girls were recommended for informal supervision.

Short-term care

17 males and 15 females were admitted for short-term care to National Health Service Hospitals, and 8 males and 3 females were accommodated in private hostels.

Residential Care

At the end of the year, 6 persons were on the waiting list for hospital care.

Home Reports

110 home visits were made with regard to patients who were in hospital. These were for the purposes of granting holiday or trial leave, or with a view to ascertaining relatives' wishes in regard to the discharge of patients, etc.

Domiciliary visiting

1,234 visits were made to patients in the community.

(c) Junior Training Centre

St. Luke's Junior Training Centre is situated in Poulson Drive with accommodation for 80 mentally subnormal children. In April an extension to the Centre was completed, giving a special care unit with twelve places.

Staff

On the 22nd, December, 1965, Miss J. Forshaw, Supervisor at St. Lukes since the Centre opened, left to take up a new post at Oxford. Mrs. J. Edwards was appointed Supervisor, and commenced duties on the 3rd February, 1966.

At the end of the year the staff consisted of a Supervisor, Deputy Supervisor, 5 assistant supervisors and two student assistant supervisors. The Supervisor, the Deputy Supervisor, and two assistant supervisors hold the Diploma of the Association for Mental Health.

Activities and Training

The routine work of the Centre progressed satisfactorily during the year. In February, the customers of the Strand Park Hotel, Netherton, presented St. Lukes with a cine camera, screen, and projector. Several short films of the children at work and at play have been made. The first of these films was shown to parents and friends at a meeting held during Mental Health Week in June.

Several of the children have visited the Adult Training Centre during the year. Such an introduction to the Adult Centre is most helpful for those trainees in the Junior Centre who are coming up to sixteen years of age and who will shortly leave the Junior Centre and become trainees in the Adult Centre. Seven trainees were transferred from the Junior Centre to the Adult Centre during the year. Several of the older children at the Junior Centre attend the Youth Club at the Adult Centre.

Other educational visits during the year included a most successful day at Chester Zoo at the end of the summer term, and a visit by the senior boys to the Town Hall and the Health Department.

In September Miss Robotham commenced a one year N.A.M.H. Diploma course of training at Sheffield.

Special Care Unit

The Special Care Unit was completed in April, 1966, and the first six children were admitted on the 26th April. There are now 13 severely handicapped children attending this unit.

(d) *The Adult Training Centre. Report of the Manager, Mr. C. E. Wilson*

The Adult Training Centre has accommodation for training ninety mentally handicapped adults. At the end of the year the staff consisted of the Manager, Deputy Manager, two male and two female instructors, one clerk, one bus escort/domestic worker and a caretaker. The Manager and Deputy Manager hold the Diplomas of N.A.M.H. and the Central Training Council for the Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped.

Mrs. Edwards the Deputy Manager of the Adult Centre was appointed Supervisor of St. Luke's Junior Training Centre on 2nd February. This vacancy was filled by the promotion, on 1st August, 1966, of Miss Buttery, and Mrs. I. Barnes was appointed domestic science instructor on 1st August, 1966.

Mr. Jeffrey Green, woodwork instructor, resigned his position upon being appointed Manager of the Oakham Centre, Rutland.

We had a student from the Adult Training Course, Harris College, Preston, for one week for teaching practice.

The staff attended a number of courses on a wide variety of subjects, including the Local Education Authority's courses on educational dance, summer activities, use of the trampoline, and "music-making for the handicapped". At Manchester, organised by the National Association for Mental Health, and in Liverpool at the Branch of the National Association of Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped, the staff heard many talks relevant to work in the mental health field, as well as attending the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme Course on Saturday, 3rd December, 1966.

Trainees

There are 52 trainees on the roll, with five further admissions from the Junior Centre imminent, one from Moss Side Hospital, and one or two from the community. One trainee has been placed in full time employment with the Corporation, and has more than satisfied the department in which he is employed.

There is a wide range of ability in the trainees, covering from severely subnormal to ex-E.S.N. school.

The general theme of training in this Centre is based on Dr. Gunsburg's theories, and the modern concept of socialisation within an industrial workshop atmosphere. This means that although great emphasis is laid upon patterns of behaviour in the workshop, greater stress is placed upon the educational programme, which has been devised for each individual trainee.

On 1st April, 1966, to reinforce this, the progress payment scheme was introduced, whereby incentives were provided. The response by the trainees to this scheme has been enthusiastic, and the result so far has exceeded our expectations.

Parents/Staff Association

Arising from the work within the Centre, and the amazing success of the youth club and other activities, a Parents/Staff Association was inaugurated on 3rd March, 1966. This Association, with an average attendance of 47, meets every two months, and is registered with the charity commissioners.

Mental Health Week

Considering that the Centre had been open only eight months, this week was an unqualified success. The programme commenced with an open youth club evening when members of the public could see and join in various activities. This occasion was attended by the Mayor and the Mayoress, the Chairman of the Health Committee, and the Medical Officer of Health, and there were 80 persons present.

On the Friday of that week the programme closed with an open day at the Adult Centre. During the course of the afternoon over 134 people visited the Centre, including parties of school children from local schools, and members of the Local Authority, as well as the general public. In the evening, 132 members of the public, with our Parents Association, were entertained to films depicting work within the Junior and Senior Training Centres, and including films of the Bootle Centres. At this meeting, presided over by Dr. MacCulloch, the Health Committee and members of the local Council were present.

Youth Club

The youth club and the other activities are continuing. In conjunction with the youth club, we have now arranged a scheme with Mrs. Edwards, Supervisor at St. Lukes, whereby the trainees from the top classes at the Junior Centre who are due to be transferred to the Adult Centre, attend the youth club on Monday evenings. This is a means of introducing them into the life of the Adult Centre.

Visitors

The Health Committee held their annual inspection on the 12th September, 1966, and visited the Centre during the course of the morning.

In addition we have had our usual quota of visits from interested parties, ranging from groups of industrialists and educationalists, to the Burgomaster's party from Bootle's twin town of Mons.

C. E. WILSON
Manager

Section VII

DENTAL TREATMENT OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

The following report has been supplied by the Dental Officer:—

(a) PATIENTS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

	<i>Examined</i>	<i>Number Commenced Treatment</i>	<i>No. of treatments completed</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	46	31	29
Children under Five	106	94	81

(b) FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

	<i>Extractions</i>	<i>General Anaesthetics</i>	<i>Fillings</i>	<i>Scalings or Scaling & Gum Treatment</i>	<i>Silver Nitrate Treatment</i>	<i>Dressings</i>	<i>Dentures Provided upper or lower</i>	
							<i>Complete</i>	<i>Partial</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	52	6	11	9	—	—	11	7
Children under Five	115	59	25	—	—	—	—	—

X-Ray Examinations.—Facilities for X-ray examinations are available at the Liverpool Dental Hospital.

Section VIII

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year is summarised as follows:—

	Cases notified	Cases admitted to hospital
Scarlet Fever	16(1)	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—
Measles	191	1
Whooping Cough ...	39	1
Pneumonia	1	1
Meningococcal infections...	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—
Dysentery	10	5
Food Poisoning	4	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—
Tuberculosis (Primary Notifications):		
(a) Pulmonary	46(1)	28(1)
(b) Non-Pulmonary ...	3	1
Anthrax	1	1

(The totals in brackets give number of cases where the notification was withdrawn.)

Food Poisoning:—

Food poisoning notifications (corrected) were returned to the Registrar General as follows:—

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
4	—	—	—	4

Outbreaks due to Identified Agents:—

Total outbreaks	Nil.	Total cases	...	Nil.
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Outbreaks of Undiscovered Cause:—

Total outbreaks	Nil.	Total cases	...	Nil.
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Single Cases:—

Agents identified	... 4.	Unknown cause...	—	Total 4
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Section IX

TUBERCULOSIS

Register—The number of patients on the register at 31st December, 1966, totalled 717. The patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis totalled 695. The patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis totalled 22.

Incidence—The number of new cases notified during the year under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, was 47 (44 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary), as compared with 42 for the previous year. Notifications during recent years were as follows:—

Year							Tuberculosis Notifications
1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
1960	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
1962	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	47

Mortality—The number of deaths caused by tuberculosis during the year was 7 amounting to 0.93 per cent of the deaths from all causes and giving a death-rate from this cause of 0.08 per 1,000 of the population.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Incidence—Forty-four new cases suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during 1966. The numbers notified during the past few years were as follows:—

Year							Notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis
1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
1960	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
1962	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	44

Mortality—During the year 7 deaths were certified to be due to pulmonary tuberculosis, representing a rate of 0.08 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 0.04 in 1965. The 7 deaths were 5 male and 2 female patients.

Chest Clinic—During the year the Chest Physician examined 166 persons of whom 47 were eventually diagnosed as tuberculous. Attention continued to be paid to securing the attendance for examination of contacts of notified cases and 424 contacts were examined during the year. The tuberculosis visitors made 1,889 visits to homes of tuberculosis patients.

During the year 113 children received B.C.G. vaccination at the Chest Clinic.

The number of contacts examined and the number of home visits during the past few years is shown in the following table:—

Year	Contacts examined			Home Visits		
1956	949	...	... 2,594
1957	837	...	... 2,555
1958	1,284	...	... 2,719
1959	323	...	... 3,149
1960	240	...	... 2,923
1961	452	...	... 2,844
1962	308	...	... 2,938
1963	323	...	... 2,560
1964	295	...	... 2,202
1965	264	...	... 1,848
1966	424	...	... 1,889

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Incidence—During the year 3 new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified as compared with 2 in 1965.

Mortality—No deaths were certified to be due to non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925—There was no occasion to take action under the above Regulations relating to tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1936: Section 172—No action was taken under this Section dealing with the compulsory removal of cases of tuberculosis to hospital.

Preventive, Care and After-Care Services

- (i) *Ascertainment of Contacts*—In every case, after receipt of a notification, a visit is paid to the home with the object of tracing contacts and arrangements are made for their examination at the Chest Clinic. In the case of children under 15, the Chest Physician examines with a view to ascertaining whether B.C.G. Vaccination should be given. Adults are referred to the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit for a chest X-Ray.

Special clinics are held twice weekly for children who are contacts of notified and known cases, or are referred to the Chest Clinic by general practitioners or the medical staff of the Department. By this means the children are kept separate from any known cases of tuberculosis while attending the Clinic.

The number of contacts examined in relation to the number of notified cases in recent years is as follows:—

Year	Cases Notified (Pulmonary)	Contacts examined
1956	99	949
1957	77	837
1958	90	1284
1959	111	323
1960	45	240
1961	51	452
1962	40	308
1963	69	323
1964	40	295
1965	40	264
1966	45	424

- (ii) *Employment of Tuberculosis Patients*—About one-third of the cases on the register are known to be working, but in the main, these are quiescent cases, as it is very difficult for patients with a positive sputum to obtain employment (unless they fail to disclose this information when applying for work).

The patients who are working are kept under observation, and generally speaking, they are found able to maintain themselves in employment. It seems likely that this is due to the fact that owing to the financial help now obtainable through the Ministry of Social Security, patients are not as anxious as formerly to return to work before they are sufficiently recovered to undertake full employment. Another factor bearing on this matter is the number of cases which are now treated in the early stages of the disease, these cases being found through efficient contact tracing and the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit.

- (iii) *Notifications after Death*—In every case where notification is received after the death of the patient, the contacts are traced and urged to attend for examination.

- (iv) *Ascertainment and Follow-Up of Early Cases among Children*—The Mass Miniature Radiography Unit visits the schools in the Borough from time to time, and in addition, the general practitioners are very co-operative in referring children to the Chest Clinic. Probably 50 per cent of the children examined are sent in by the general practitioners, the remainder being sent by the Medical Staff of the Department. In all cases of a primary lesion in children, home contacts are traced and arrangements made for their examination.

Public Health (Leprosy) Regulations, 1966

These regulations became operative on the 1st March, 1966.

Leprosy was made notifiable in England and Wales in 1951, but all information concerning the incidence of this disease had to be sent directly by the general practitioner or the hospital doctor to the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health.

Under the new Public Health (Leprosy) Regulations, 1966, confidentiality will be maintained, but notifications will be sent instead to the Medical Officer of the Local Health Authority in which the patient is situated. The Medical Officer of Health will in turn transmit the information to the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health.

In this way any patient suffering from Leprosy will be brought within the scope of the Health and Welfare Services simply and immediately and, at the same time, the powers given to Medical Officers of Health in the Public Health Acts of 1936, and 1961, for preventing the spread of disease will now apply to Leprosy.

During the year there were no cases of Leprosy notified in the Borough.

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY, BOOTLE AND ENGLAND AND WALES, 1936—1966

<i>Year</i>	<i>Death Rate from Tuberculosis (All Forms) per 1,000 population</i>	
	<i>BOOTLE</i>	<i>England & Wales</i>
1936	1·34	0·69
1937	1·11	0·69
1938	1·05	0·63
1939	1·08	0·58
1940	1·03	0·67
1941	1·62	0·73
1942	1·37	0·65
1943	1·28	0·67
1944	1·14	0·63
1945	1·01	0·62
1946	1·20	0·55
1947	0·92	0·55
1948	0·92	0·51
1949	1·04	0·45
1950	0·88	0·36
1951	0·54	0·31
1952	0·53	0·24
1953	0·29	0·20
1954	0·27	0·18
1955	0·23	0·15
1956	0·11	0·12
1957	0·24	0·10
1958	0·09	0·10
1959	0·09	0·08
1960	0·15	0·07
1961	0·22	0·07
1962	0·18	0·07
1963	0·05	0·06
1964	0·07	0·05
1965	0·04	0·05
1966	0·08	0·05

Section X

VENEREAL DISEASES

The treatment of venereal disease became the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board as from the 5th July, 1948. Facilities for the treatment of these diseases have been available to Bootle residents at a special clinic held at Bootle Hospital until the 31st December, 1965, when this clinic closed. Since the 1st January, 1966 the treatment of male patients has been undertaken at the Seamen's Dispensary, Liverpool, and the same facilities are available to female patients at the Liverpool Royal Infirmary and at the Newsham General Hospital. The special clinic of the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool also treats male patients.

The following tables show the number of new cases treated at Bootle Hospital clinic from 1960 to 1965, and for the current year 1966, at the Seamen's Dispensary; the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool; and at the Newsham General Hospital.

BOOTLE VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
New Patients examined	113	119	87	100	114	119
New Cases (syphilis)	5	6	4	3	9	2
New Cases (gonorrhoea)	22	28	25	40	29	26
New Cases (Others requiring treatment)	86	85	58	57	76	91

LIVERPOOL VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS

Year 1966	Seamen's Dispensary Male	Liverpool Royal Infirmary Male	Female	Newsham General Hospital Female
New Patients examined	106	44	15	15
New Cases (Syphilis)	—	2	—	—
New Cases (Gonorrhoea)	17	12	5	3
New Cases (Others requiring treatment)	89	30	10	12
Total Male 150 Female 30				

During 1966, the number of Bootle residents who received treatment for venereal disease was 180, while the number for 1965 was 119.

Section XI

BLIND WELFARE

The administration of the Council's Blind Welfare Scheme is the responsibility of the Welfare Committee.

The Medical Officer is indebted to the Chief Welfare Officer for the information in Part A of the following statement:—

A. FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F. of Form B.D.8 recommends:—				
(a) No treatment	5	—	—	14
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	—	—	—	—
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	—	—	—	—

Total Number of Forms B.D.8 received during the year—19

The following are the numbers of Blind and Partially-Sighted Persons on the registers at 31st December, 1966:—

Blind Register:—

	Males	Females	Total
Adults	49	118	167
Children	2	2	4
Total ...	51	120	171

Partially-Sighted Register:—

	Males	Females	Total
Adults	25	56	81
Children	5	3	8
Total ...	30	59	89

B. OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year ... Nil

Section XII

EPILEPSY AND CEREBRAL PALSY

Epilepsy

It is difficult to assess the incidence of epilepsy as the condition is not notifiable, but the following statistics have been supplied by the Chief Welfare Officer:—

			Males	Females	Total
Domiciliary...	...	...	10	7	17
Colony	...	...	10	3	13
			—	—	—
Total	...		20	10	30
			—	—	—

Cerebral Palsy

The incidence of this disease is not known completely as it is not notifiable. The Welfare Department have the following cases under supervision:—

			Males	Females	Total
Domiciliary...	...	...	5	2	7
Institution	...	...	2	—	2

while the Education Department have records of 23 cases of whom 10 are receiving special educational treatment.

Facilities available for Handicapped Persons

There are no specific facilities provided by the Health Department for these groups of handicapped persons, and no fixed arrangements have been made with the Welfare Department who have responsibilities to handicapped persons under the National Assistance Act. Each case is judged on its merits and co-ordination with the other health and welfare services is easily obtained.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

During the year further progress was made in the Council's Clean Air Programme. The Bootle (Netherton) Smoke Control Order No. 7, comprising 1,219 premises and covering 299 acres, came into operation on the 1st December, 1966. A further Smoke Control Order was made in respect of Area No. 8, which completes the programme for the whole of the Netherton Area. The total number of premises included in these eight Areas is 6,281 covering an area of 1,076 acres.

Progress with slum clearance is also being maintained, two Compulsory Purchase Orders made during the year were subsequently confirmed with minor modifications. These two Orders included 123 houses occupied by 188 families, comprising 502 adults and 218 children.

Some of the worst types of houses in multiple occupation are included in The Bootle (Brook Road No. 1) Clearance Area, the Order for which is now confirmed, and the eventual demolition of these houses will greatly reduce the problems associated with this type of house.

More than 3,000 visits of inspection were made to premises where food is prepared for sale, or sold, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960. It was encouraging to find that standards of hygiene generally, and in food factories in particular, were being maintained, and in many cases improved. It must be repeated, however, that there is no room for complacency, as everyone concerned must exercise constant vigilance if the incidence of food poisoning is to be substantially reduced.

All premises to which the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act applies have received a general inspection, and more than 1,000 visits of all kinds have been made to these premises.

Generally speaking, no serious difficulty has arisen in the enforcement of the Act, and it has only been necessary to institute legal proceedings in three cases.

There were 2,545 complaints from householders, and Notices were served in respect of 3,794 nuisances, a decrease of 381 nuisances on the previous year; the number of complaints increased by 155. Of the 3,794 nuisances which were found, 3,151 were abated by the end of the year.

The provisions of the Public Health Acts and the Bootle Corporation Acts, which enable work to be carried out in default, have proved of inestimable value, as the slow process of instituting legal proceedings is obviated, and conditions inimical to health are speedily removed.

I wish to place on record my appreciation of all members of the staff, for their willing co-operation and enthusiasm in dealing with the increasing amount and complexity of the work in the County Borough.

The following pages contain details of the work of the Public Health Inspectorate during the year.

STATUTORY ACT	Visits Inspections	Notices Served		Nuisances		Contraventions		Notices Abated	
		Informal	Formal	Reported	Abated	Reported	Abated	Informal	Formal
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936-61									
Complaints Investigated	2,545	—	1,455	3,794	3,151	—	—	—	1,180
Inspections and Re-inspections	4,743								
FACTORIES ACTS									
Inspection of Factories (Mech.)	743								
Inspection of Factories (Non-Mech.)	78	19	—	—	—	30	30	19	—
Inspection of Factory Outworkers	18								
OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT									
General Inspections	205	196	—	—	—	635	2,273	—	—
Re-visits	962								
FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960									
Routine Inspections	3,347	21	—	—	—	73	227	—	—
CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956									
No. of Visits and Inspections (1) Houses	1,429								
(2) Factories	107								
No. of Observations (1) Houses and (2) Factories	138	9	—	—	—	9	9	9	—
HOUSING ACTS									
Overcrowding	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Houses in Multiple Occupation, Visits and re-visits	712	4	47	114	77	—	—	2	38
Rooms measured for permitted numbers	600								
MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS AND VISITS:—									
Atmospheric Recording Stations	621	Pet Stores	...	...	...	...	10	Vermineous Infestations—Cockroaches,	229
Inspection of Corporation Houses, Voids, etc.,	1,518	Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	23	Ants, Fleas	70
Habitation Certificates issued	471	Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	...	20	Pigeons	1,057
Inspections re Housing Applications	694	Diseases of Animals	...	...	...	...	7	Interviews owners/contractors	126
Infectious Diseases Visits and Re-visits	131	Exhumations	...	...	...	...	1	Examination of Plans	3,069
Investigations for food complaints	197	Demolition sites, etc.,	...	...	...	...	393	Other Incidental Visits	
Faecal specimens obtained for examination... ..	119	Nightdress Regulations	...	...	...	...	20	Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	1,051
Betting Shops	66	No. of Removals arranged	...	...	...	...	226	Complaints	5,784
Noise	141	No. of premises treated prior to removal	...	...	...	...	358	Premises inspected and re-inspected	161
		Dust and Effluvia	...	...	...	...	190	Drains tested, and/or sealed	
		Disinfections after I.D.	...	...	...	...	21		

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES AND DEFECTS

Public Health Act, 1936**Boottle Corporation Acts Water Act.**

Choked/defective drains	171
Choked/defective rainwater pipes, waste pipes and gutters	666
Defective yard walls, doors, frames	155
Defective water closets	542
Defective house roofs	474
Defects in domestic water supply	150
Defective yard surfaces	48
Dampness in dwellings	395
Defective plasterwork wall/ceiling	384
Defective windows	395
Other defects	997
Inadequate Art. Light	8
Total	<u>4,385</u>
Nuisances abated by owners	<u>3,757</u>
Nuisances abated by Corporation (Default/Request) ...	85
Total	<u>*3,842</u>

* Includes nuisances outstanding from previous year.

Factories Act, 1961

Want of cleanliness	7
Inadequate Ventilation	—
Sanitary Conveniences:	
(a) Insufficient	2
(b) Unsuitable or defective	17
(c) Not separate for sexes	4
Other offences (not including offences relating to outworkers)	—
	<u>30</u>

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Type of Premises	Visits	Notifica- tions Served	Contraventions	
			Found	Abated
Bakehouses	223	4	11	11
Butchers	107	2	8	58
Cafe, Dining Rooms, Canteens ...	277	5	15	45
Cold Stores	17	—	—	—
Fishmonger	9	1	2	5
Fish and Chips	71	2	12	22
Food Factories	344	8	14	14
Fruiterers	84	11	11	27
Grocers	228	19	19	40
Ice Cream Premises and Hawkers ...	158	—	—	9
Licensed Premises	129	7	8	52
Milk Shops	86	—	—	—
Others	405	17	17	21

Food and Drugs Administration and Food Hygiene (General) Regulation, 1960

Food Sampling

The Public Analyst, Mr. J. F. Clark, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., examined 204 samples of food and drugs during the year, of which 32 were formal and 172 informal. (Table I). Two samples of water were submitted for special analysis.

A total of 4 samples was reported as unsatisfactory:

Canned Corned Beef	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bubble Gum	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cake Filling	...	...	...	...	...	1

TABLE I

Informal Samples		Article	Statutory Samples	
Obtained	Adulterated or Sub-Standard		Obtained	Adulterated
8	—	Bread, Cakes and Confectionery	—	—
7	2	Canned Meats, Soups, Fish (1) and (2) ...	—	—
5	—	Curry, Seasonings, Sauces ...	—	—
7	1	Cake Decorations and Fillings...	—	—
1	—	Cooking Fats and Oils (3) ...	1	—
2	—	Cheese ...	—	—
3	—	Diabetic Foods ...	—	—
2	—	Dried Milk Powder ...	—	—
25	—	Fruit—Preserved, Fresh and Canned ...	1	—
—	—	Fish Cakes ...	1	—
—	—	Fruit Pectin ...	1	—
3	—	Flavourings ...	—	—
7	—	Ice Cream ...	2	—
9	—	Medicinal Products, Vitamins...	—	—
51	—	Milk ...	12	—
7	—	Open Meat Products ...	1	—
6	—	Preserves... ..	—	—
3	—	Soft Drinks and Fruit Juices ...	2	—
9	1	Sugar Confectionery, Sweets and Bubble Gum (4) ...	8	—
2	—	Vinegar ...	—	—
12	—	Vegetables—Raw, Canned, Bottled, Pickled and Preserved ...	1	—
3	—	Wines and Spirits ...	2	—
172	4		32	—

NOTES: 1-2. *Informal Samples*—Canned Corned Beef—Lead content varied from 3 to 7 p.p.m.

3. *Informal Sample*—Cake Filling—Misleading label.

4. *Informal Sample*—Bubble Gum—Non-permitted red and blue colouring.

In addition, 357 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination. (Table II).

TABLE II

Milk for Heat Treatment—Phosphatase Test/Turbidity...	172
Ice Cream and Water Ices	70
Public Baths Water	48
Liquid Egg—Pasteurised	59
Others	3
Underground Water Supplies	5

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations. 1963

These Regulations which came into force January, 1964, made compulsory the pasteurisation of liquid egg, and include any liquid egg imported into England and Wales.

There are two premises in the Borough where liquid egg is being pasteurised.

Altogether, 59 samples were obtained from the two plants and all satisfied the alpha amylase test.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

One manufacturer closed down during the year and at the end of the year there was only one manufacturer of Animal Feedings Stuffs in the Borough.

Fertilisers	—No. of samples	7
Feeding Stuffs—No. of samples		7
		<hr/>
		14
		<hr/>

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations

The Public Analyst examined 130 samples submitted for evidence of preservatives.

Milk

Milk Supplies—There are 167 registered distributors of milk on the Register, and 14 new licences were issued under the appropriate Special Designation Regulations, 1963, as amended.

There are no farms or shippons situated within the Borough boundaries.

There has been no infectious disease or food poisoning outbreak traced to the supply of milk within the Borough.

Milk Sampling

Altogether 172 samples of milk were submitted for the Methylene Blue Test and 172 for the Phosphatase and Turbidity Tests to indicate the amount of heat treatment to which the milk has been subjected. 32 samples failed the Methylene Blue Test and all passed the Phosphatase Test.

School Milk—there were 80 samples of milk obtained from schools for bacteriological examination and 41 samples submitted for chemical analysis. 31 samples failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test and all chemical samples were satisfactory.

Ice Cream

9 samples of ice cream were submitted for chemical analysis and 70 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination.

The results of the 70 samples submitted for bacteriological examination were as follows:—Grade 1, 53; Grade 2, 5; Grade 3, 4; Grade 4, 8

Persons selling ice cream from vehicles are required to be registered in accordance with the Bootle Corporation Act, 1930.

There were 167 ice cream premises registered of which 3 were for manufacture. One manufacturer closed down during the year.

Registration of Food Preparation Premises

Premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, total 123, which include premises used for the preparation of sausages, potted and preserved meat, fish and other foods, certain butchers' shops and food factories. There were 401 inspections made of these premises.

Unsound Food and Foreign Bodies

During the year 62 complaints were received from members of the public alleging the sale of unsound food or the finding of extraneous matter in food, and 197 visits were made regarding these complaints. There was one prosecution which resulted in a £5 fine.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

During the year 3 prosecutions were taken under the Food and Drugs Act and Food Hygiene Regulations with the following results.

Prosecutions during Year 1966		
Complaint		Result of Proceedings
Food and Drugs Act		
Broken knife blade in trifle	...	£5 Fine.
Food and Drugs Act—Section 16		
Food Hygiene Regulations ...	...	£40 Fine.
Food Hygiene Regulations ...	...	£105 Fine.

Unsound Food—Condemned

During the year the following foodstuffs were condemned and voluntarily surrendered:—

Description of Food	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lb.
Meat (Raw)	4	—	1	1
Fruit (Raw)	—	—	2	25
Fish (Raw)	—	—	2	8
<i>Canned Food</i>				
Meat	3	8	3	9
Fruit	4	—	1	5
Fish	—	2	3	1
Milk	—	10	1	21
Other Foods	9	15	2	7
Total Weight	21	19	1	21

All condemned food is destroyed by burning at the Corporation's incinerator.

Bakehouses

There were 10 bakehouses in the Borough at the end of the year.

The total visits of inspection amounted to 223, and in 4 instances it was necessary to take informal action in respect of 11 defects which have since been remedied.

List of Defects:

Lack of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	2
Unsuitable floor finishes	...	...	...	...	3
Lack of suitable protective clothing	...	...	...	...	1
Walls requiring re-decoration	...	...	...	...	2
Unsuitable food preparation tables and equipment	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1

Improvements have been carried out in some bakeries, including the renewal of floor finishes, the streamlining of production lines, and the adoption of techniques with the object of reducing the handling of food to a minimum.

Food Factories

There were 21 Food Factories entered on the register at the end of the year. Altogether, 344 visits of inspection and re-inspections were made to these premises, and in 8 instances it was necessary to serve notices in respect of 14 defects which have since been remedied.

List of Defects:

Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	4
Walls requiring re-decoration	...	...	...	...	4
Floors requiring repair	...	...	...	...	2
Unsuitable ventilation	...	...	...	...	2
Unsuitable facilities for cleaning equipment	...	...	...	...	1
Accumulation of trade waste	...	...	...	...	1

Several factory premises have been altered and replanned during the year, and as a result improvements have been achieved in ventilation, lay-out and hygiene in general.

One of the aims in food production is to reduce the handling of food to an absolute minimum. In one factory, producing margarine and cooking fats, new plant is being installed with the object of eliminating food handling entirely. The machines are completely enclosed and the product emerges wrapped and cartoned ready for despatch.

The role of hands in the spread of infection cannot be over-emphasised and the importance of proper handwashing by personnel must be constantly stressed. In one factory, hand bowls containing a disinfectant solution are placed at the entrance to each of the food rooms, and employees, including visitors, on entering the rooms are required to rinse their hands thoroughly. The practice has a two-fold object; firstly, it ensures that staff and visitors reduce the number of bacteria on their hands, and, secondly, it is a good object lesson to the staff by emphasising the high standard of cleanliness that is required of food handlers.

Fish and Chip Shops

During the year 71 visits were made to the 29 fish and chip shops in the Borough and 2 notices were served in respect of 12 items.

Cafes and Canteens

There were 26 Cafes and 35 Canteens in the Borough at the end of the year.

During the year the visits of inspection amounted to 277 and it was necessary to take informal action in 5 cases in respect of 15 contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960, which have since been remedied. Three cafes have received Refreshment House Licences.

List of Defects:

Lack of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	2
Lack of clean protective clothing	...	...	...	...	2
Inadequate protection of open food	...	...	...	...	2
Inadequate supply of hot-water	...	...	...	...	2
Use of unsuitable crockery and equipment	...	...	...	...	2
Inadequate supply of first-aid equipment	...	...	...	...	4
Unsuitable cloakroom accommodation...	...	...	...	...	1

There was no evidence of any infection arising from the consumption of food on these premises during the year.

There are 14 dockside canteens situated on the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board Estate and 56 inspections were made jointly with a Public Health Inspector of the Liverpool Port Health Authority.

Licensed Premises

During the year 129 visits were made to the 49 licensed premises in the Borough. 7 Notices were served covering 8 nuisances, and the necessary work was either completed or in progress by the end of the year.

Food Byelaws

Clean food byelaws made by the Council have been in operation since 28th May, 1951.

These byelaws were made for the purpose of "securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold or intended for sale for human consumption, and in connection with the sale or exposure for sale in the open air of food intended for human consumption".

In general, no great difficulty has been experienced in enforcing the byelaws.

Slaughterhouses

There are no public or private slaughterhouses within the Borough.

Poultry Inspection

- i. Number of poultry processing premises within the Borough.
Two.
- ii. Number of visits during the year, 83.
- iii. Total number of birds processed during the year, 3,430,390.
- iv. Broiler chickens and hens are processed.
- v. Percentage of birds rejected as unfit, 0.75%.
- vi. Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption.
78,290 lbs.
- vii. *Method of Inspection*

Inspection is carried out on the lines set out in the Ministry of Health Circular 22/61. Trained operators inspect every bird during process. Rejected birds are held for further inspection by the Public Health Inspector.

The percentage of birds rejected includes birds that are of poor quality by reason of deformity, emaciated birds, and birds found dead on arrival.

At one of the premises the rejected birds are immersed in a tank of dye and are removed from the premises by the contractor who is engaged to collect trade refuse. The Health Department collect and dispose of the rejects from the other premises.

Food Hygiene (Gen.) Regs. 1960. Min. of Health Circ 1/67.

Category of Trade	No. of Premises	No. of Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16	No. of Premises to which Reg. 19 applies	No. of Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19
Bakehouses	12	12	12	12
Butchers	51	51	51	51
Cafes/Dining Rooms/Canteens...	75	75	75	75
Food Factories	21	21	21	21
Fishmongers	12	12	12	12
Fried Fish Shops... ..	35	35	35	35
Licensed Establishments ...	49	49	49	49
Greengrocers	49	49	49	49
Grocers	149	149	149	147
Confectioners and Sweets ...	97	97	38	38
	550			

FACTORIES ACT, 1961. NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960
INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH
(including Inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	34	78	2	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	225	743	17	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	22	71	Nil	Nil
Total	281	892	19	Nil

2.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness ...	7	7	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences: (a) Insufficient ...	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	17	17	Nil	2	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	4	4	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	30	30	Nil	2	Nil

Outwork

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing Apparel: Making, etc. ...	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cleaning and Washing	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Household Linen...	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Factories

During the year 126 plans of proposed buildings were examined, and amendments recommended in 77 cases were subsequently implemented.

One factory was registered for the sale of rag-flock in accordance with the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

Anthrax

A dock worker employed on the unloading of animal hides contracted anthrax. He was removed to hospital and disinfection of the premises, bedding and clothing was carried out. The actual source of infection was not determined.

Outworkers

At the end of the year 5 outworkers were entered on the register, and 22 visits of inspection were made during the year.

Offensive Trades

There were 7 offensive trades established in the Borough at the end of the year. One soap boiling factory was discontinued during the year.

The number of visits for the year amounted to 23, and there have been no complaints from any source concerning these trades during the year.

List of Offensive Trades:

Rag sorting	...	...	...	...	...	3
Soap boiling	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fat melting	...	...	...	...	...	2

Dust and Effluvia from Factories, etc.

During the year 190 visits were made to investigate complaints alleging that emissions of dust and effluvia were emanating from factory processes.

The cause of a complaint from office workers was traced to a leaking gas pipe under the public footwalk, which was quickly repaired by the Gas Board.

A fall-out of oily droplets dispersed over a wide area during heavy winds caused widespread damage to the paintwork of motor-cars, houses and other buildings. The cause was traced to an elevated water tank which received the condensate from the water-gas plant in the Gas Works. A film of oil had been skimmed off the top of the water in the tank by strong winds. The tank was immediately drained and put out of use. Unfortunately, during the next period of strong winds the nuisance occurred again in a lesser degree, and it was then realised that there had been two causes of the original complaint. After exhaustive examination of the works, the second source of the nuisance was traced to the telescopic gas-holders. It was found that dust which had settled on the spindle oil used for lubricating the gas holders had built up to a thick coating over the outside surface of the holders. Unusually strong winds and rain had removed this coating and carried it over a wide area in particulate form. The gas-holders were thoroughly cleaned and the nuisance has not recurred.

The burning of plastic and rubber insulation from cable gave rise to a number of complaints. An approved metal recovery furnace used for this purpose was found to be defective, in that the 'after burner', which is designed to consume the smoke and fumes from the process, was broken and leaking. Repairs were effected, and the Alkali Works Inspector was notified that this works was a scheduled works within his area. He visited the works and as a result the burning of plastic covered cable has been discontinued, but will be resumed when the height of the chimney has been substantially increased.

Offensive odours and fumes from a cork pressing process caused some distress to workers in nearby warehouses. To extend the flue of the plant was not practicable because of the height of the very tall surrounding buildings, and the introduction of a scrubbing unit to wash the effluent gases was not possible because of the lack of space to house such a unit. As the problem appeared to be intractable the management decided to discontinue the cork pressing process altogether.

A nuisance was caused by coal dust blown from coal stocks which were being continually moved and graded. The severity of the nuisance was alleviated by the provision of canvas hoods over the loading hoppers to the mobile grading machines, and by the placing of water sprays at strategic points so that the dust was damped down.

The emission of sawdust from several factories gave rise to a number of justifiable complaints. The nuisances were caused by the use of inefficient

cyclones, and in one case by the lack of maintenance and cleaning of sawdust collection chambers.

The emission on several occasions of acrid fumes from a rubber reclaiming factory was the cause of a number of complaints from residents. Plant has been installed which is able to deal effectively with the fumes, but mechanical breakdowns have occurred far too often, and some of these, it is considered, could have been avoided; sometimes the cause has been simply human error.

Noise

Altogether, 141 visits were made during the year to investigate complaints of excessive noise and vibration.

It is accepted that a certain level of background noise is inevitable in this mechanical age, but, nevertheless, there are many instances where excessive noise is created which is quite unnecessary. The following contains a few examples of complaints received during the year.

A joinery works in close proximity to dwellinghouses caused a nuisance by working on Saturday afternoons and Sundays. When the factory management was notified that action under the Noise Abatement Act was being contemplated, they immediately discontinued all excessively noisy work at the week-ends and at other unreasonable hours.

Householders in one part of the Borough were disturbed by the noise of a klaxon horn from the nearby industrial area sounding at irregular intervals throughout each night and early morning. During late night visits of inspection the cause of the nuisance was traced to an outdoor extension of an office telephone which had been installed for the convenience of the night staff. When the management's attention was drawn to the matter the use of the klaxon alarm was discontinued immediately.

Other complaints that necessitated late night observations and investigation included those concerning excessive noise from radios and television sets. These nuisances are subjective, and without adequate sound measuring equipment it is not possible in certain cases to assess the validity of the complaints. Nevertheless, by approaching the offenders their co-operation is obtained, and some degree of improvement has been achieved in all cases.

Generally speaking, factory managements have co-operated fully in dealing with complaints of excessive or unnecessary noise. A recent example of this co-operation concerned a factory where night workers were using a roadway adjacent to dwellinghouses, notwithstanding order to the contrary. A nightly patrol of the roadway by security men was instituted and a nightly record of all unusual occurrences was kept. In this way it was possible to relate complaints from the neighbouring householders to the incidents in the factory and effective action taken. After a short time the nuisances abated and no further complaints have been received.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Registration and Inspection

During the year General Inspections of 205 premises were carried out and in 196 cases it was necessary to serve informal notices in respect of 635 infringements. According to our records all premises to which the Act applies have received a General Inspection. A detailed list of the infringements is set out at the end of this Report.

Operation of The General Provisions of the Act

The majority of the infringements were concerned with the unsuitability of sanitary accommodation; the defective condition of floors, passages and stairs; and insufficient lighting of working areas.

With regard to lighting, I.E.S. standards are recommended in the hope that, in the majority of cases, at least the "amenity level" of 15 lm/ft² will be achieved. The absence of any legal standard, in terms of lumens per square foot, does create some difficulty in enforcing the provisions of Section 8, although it is appreciated that in practice minimum standards very often become the maxima.

Generally speaking, however, no serious difficulty has arisen in the enforcement of the Act in premises occupied by large concerns, but some difficulty is still being met when dealing with the small trader, mainly because of the cost of providing additional facilities for only one or two employees.

Accidents

There were 38 reported accidents during the year. None was fatal.

Prosecutions

Legal proceedings were instituted in three cases, details of which are appended hereunder.

In January, during a General Inspection of a licensed hotel, the inspector observed that a case-hoist, which operated between the cellar and the lounge-bar, on the ground floor was not guarded. Its platform formed part of the floor when it was in the "up" position: when it was in the "down" position there was an unguarded opening in the floor of about 18" square.

The brewery company was notified, in writing, about this contravention of the Act.

Later in the year an accident was notified on Form O.S.R.2 stating that a cleaner had fallen down the case-hoist opening in the lounge-bar floor.

A re-inspection of the premises revealed that the case-hoist opening was still not guarded.

The company was charged with an offence under Section 16(4) for failure to securely fence the opening in the floor.

The defendants pleaded guilty and a £5 fine was imposed.

Legal proceedings were instituted against a brewery company for failure to comply with the requirements of the Act in two of their off-licence wine shops.

In the first case four informations were laid alleging that—

1. The walls and ceilings of the shop and store room were not kept in a clean state. (Sec.4). The inspector was able to wipe dirt off the walls of the shop with his hand.
2. A supply of running hot or warm water was not provided. (Sec.10). A gas ring was in evidence, but there was no supply of running hot water.
3. Effective means of lighting were not provided to the place where the washing facilities were situated. (Sec.10). The washing facilities comprised a sink in the store room. The room was lit by an electric light bulb fixed in the ceiling. Anyone using the washing facilities would have his back to the light and the light meter reading at the sink showed a nil result.
4. Arrangements for the drying of clothes of the persons employed on the premises as were not worn by them during working hours were not provided. (Sec.12). Outdoor clothing was hung on hooks in the store-room in which there was no artificial means of heating.

The defendants pleaded 'not guilty' to counts 1, 3 and 4 and 'guilty' to count 2.

The case was proved on all counts and a fine of £2 10s. 0d. was imposed in each case—total £10.

In the second case four informations were laid alleging that—

1. The walls and ceilings of the ground floor middle and rear rooms were not kept in a clean state. (Sec. 4). The plasterwork was extensively broken and perished and could not be satisfactorily cleaned.
2. The lighting of the steps and passage leading from the middle room to the rear room was not sufficient. (Sec. 8). Light meter readings showed 2 lumens per sq. ft. in the passage, and a nil reading over the steps.
3. Sufficient light was not provided to the sanitary convenience. (Sec. 9).

4. A supply of running hot or warm water was not provided. (Sec.10). The existing washing facilities consisted of a fixed sink with a constant supply of running cold water from a tap over the sink. An electric kettle was provided in the shop, but there was no running hot water.

The defendants pleaded 'guilty' to counts 3, 4 and 'not guilty' to counts 1 and 2.

The case was proved on all counts and a fine of £2 10s. 0d. was imposed on each count.

List of Infringements:

Lack of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	67
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	6
Unsuitable temperature	...	...	...	...	58
Unsuitable ventilation	...	...	...	...	18
Insufficient lighting	...	...	...	...	89

Sanitary conveniences—

(a) Insufficiency	...	...	...	...	6
(b) Unsuitability	...	...	...	...	94
(c) Separation of sexes	...	...	...	...	1

Washing facilities—

(a) Insufficiency	...	...	...	...	9
(b) Unsuitability	...	...	...	...	23
(c) Separation of sexes	...	...	...	...	2
Provision of drinking water	...	...	...	...	4
Facilities for drying clothing	...	...	...	...	25
Inadequate sitting facilities	...	...	...	...	1
Provision of seats for sedentary workers	...	...	...	...	3
No eating facilities	...	...	...	...	1
Floors, passages and stairs	...	...	...	...	93
Fencing of machinery	...	...	...	...	2
First aid provisions	...	...	...	...	57
Abstracts not provided	...	...	...	...	76

STATISTICAL DATA

TABLE A

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTION

Class of Premises (1)	Number of premises registered during the year (2)	Total Number of registered premises at end of year (3)	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year (4)
Offices	35	208	52
Retail shops	95	413	123
Wholesale shops, warehouses	4	41	9
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	5	62	21
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—
TOTALS	139	724	205

TABLE B

NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS
TO REGISTERED PREMISES

1,154

TABLE C

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED
PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	2,318
Retail shops	1,492
Wholesale departments, warehouses	773
Catering establishments open to the public	600
Canteens	55
Fuel Storage depots	Nil
Total	5,238
Total Males	2,140
Total Females	3,098

TABLE D
EXEMPTIONS

Nil.

TABLE E—PROSECUTIONS
PROSECUTIONS INSTITUTED OF WHICH THE
HEARING WAS COMPLETED IN THE YEAR

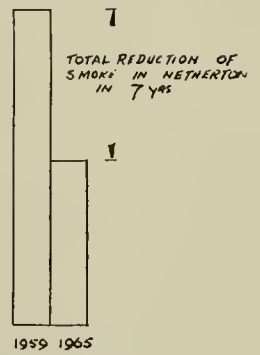
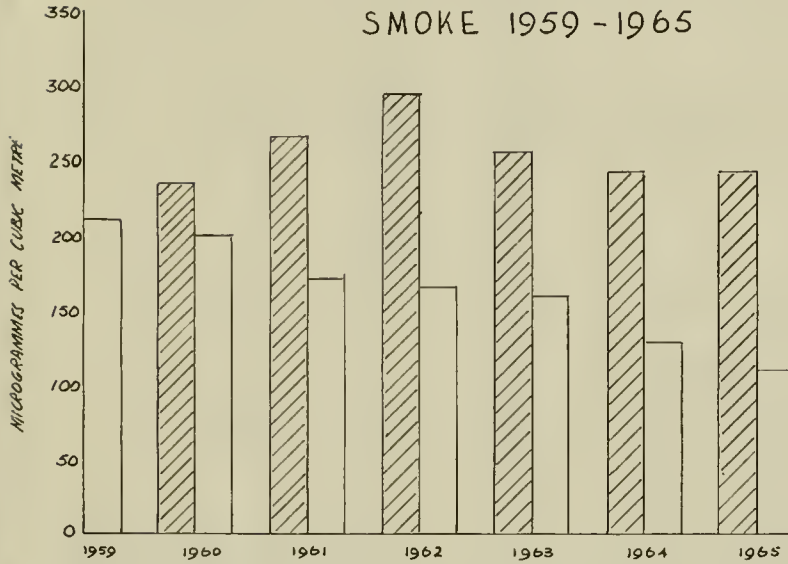
Section of Act or title of Regulation or Order	No. of persons or companies prosecuted	No. of Informations laid	No. of Informations leading to a conviction
Section 4	1	2	2
Section 8	1	1	1
Section 9	1	1	1
Section 10... ..	1	3	3
Section 12... ..	1	1	1
Section 16(4) ...	1	1	1

CLEAN AIR ACT 1956

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

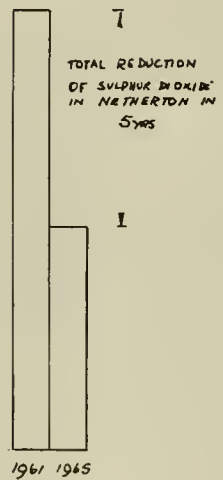
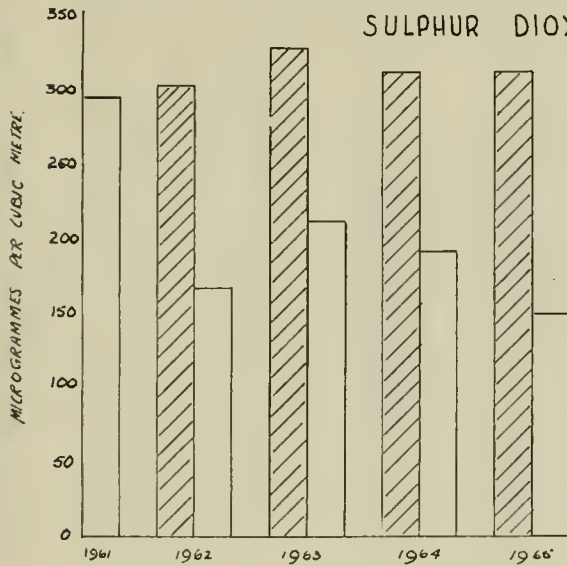
SMOKE 1959-1965

HISTOGRAM 1.



SULPHUR DIOXIDE 1961-1965

HISTOGRAM 2.



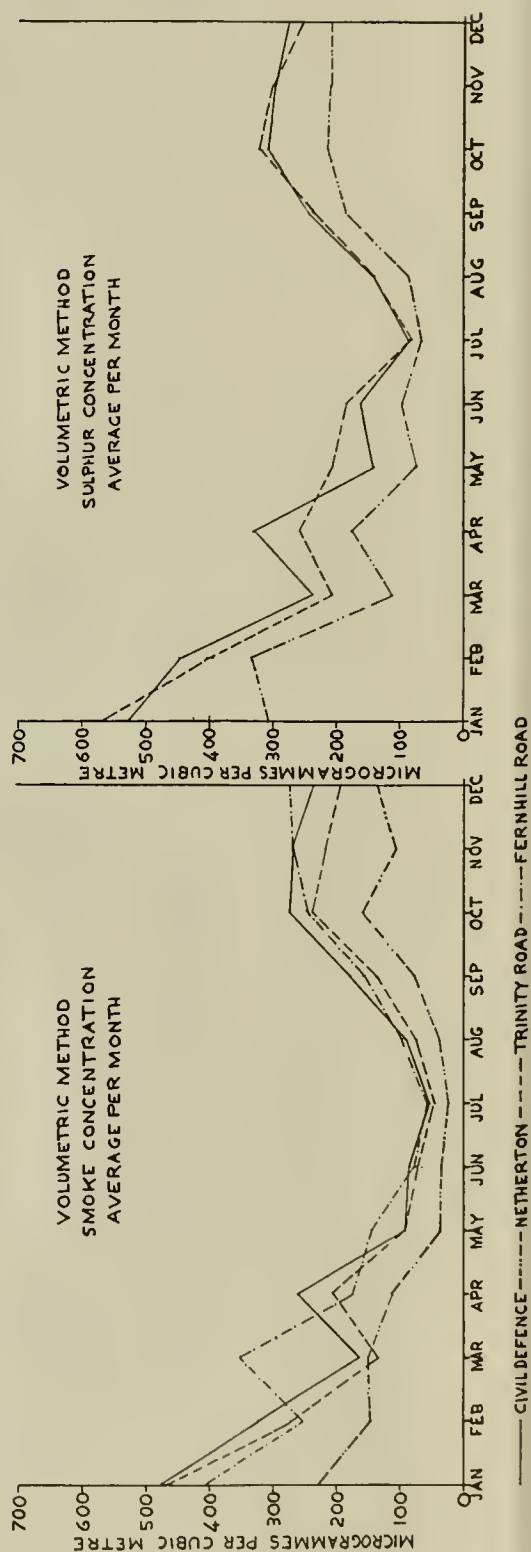
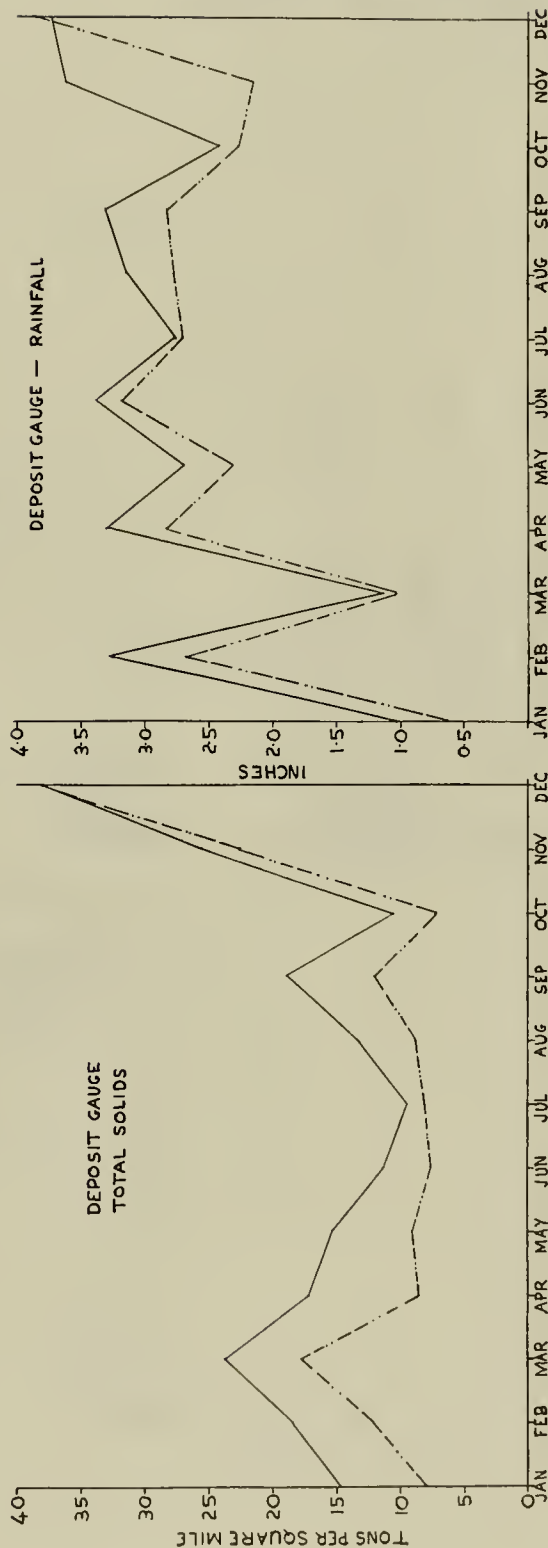
NETHERTON SIX SMOKE CONTROL AREAS ESTABLISHED DURING THE PERIOD 1961-1965
 REST OF BOROUGH NO SMOKE CONTROL AREAS YET ESTABLISHED.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

1966

CLEAN AIR ACT 1956

68



— CIVIL DEFENCE — NETHERTON — TRINITY ROAD — FERNHILL ROAD

Atmospheric Pollution

There are four stations established in the Borough for measuring and recording atmospheric pollution at selected sites as follows:—

1. Civil Defence Station, Knowsley Road—
 - (a) Standard deposit gauge;
 - (b) Smoke filter and volumetric apparatus for the measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide.
2. Health Department, Trinity Road—
 - (a) Smoke filter and volumetric apparatus for the measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide.
3. Grammar School, Netherton—
 - (a) Standard deposit gauge;
 - (b) Semi-automatic smoke and sulphur dioxide “multiport” 8 port valve sequential sampler.
4. St. George of England School, Fernhill Road—
 - (a) Smoke filter and volumetric apparatus for the measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide.

A semi-automatic smoke and sulphur dioxide “multiport” 8 port valve sequential sampler was installed at the Grammar School, Netherton, on the 17th June 1966, to replace the daily smoke filter and volumetric apparatus for the measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide.

Smoke Control Areas

The Bootle (Netherton) Smoke Control Order No. 7 came into operation on the 1st December 1966. This Area comprised 1,138 Corporation houses with one private house. The Council offered their tenants a choice between a gas fire with an electric immersion heater for hot water, or a solid fuel room heater (closed stove).

It is interesting to note the trend towards gas as a means of heating. Out of the 1,138 dwellings, 463 chose gas, whilst 457 chose solid fuel, with the remainder either all electric or using premium solid smokeless fuel on their existing appliances.

Considering the large numbers of firegrates altered the work was carried out with a minimum of complaints.

Exhibitions

His Worship the Mayor, Alderman Griffith Williams, J.P., opened a Clean Air Exhibition in the form of a Demonstration House at 31 Park Lane, from the 12th to 25th January, which was opened daily from 2.0 to 8.0 p.m.

The object of the Exhibition was to demonstrate the correct use of the appliances, and to give advice and information on those gas and solid fuel appliances which the Council offered to their tenants in the Bootle (Netherton) Smoke Control Area No. 7.

Smokeless Fuel Tests

17 demonstrations in occupied dwellings in Netherton were carried out by the Health Department for the benefit of tenants in the correct use of their firegrates using solid smokeless fuels.

Industrial and Commercial Premises

Altogether 107 visits were made to industrial and commercial premises in connection with the Clean Air Act. In 8 cases plans and specifications of new furnaces were submitted in accordance with Section 3(2) of the Act, all of which were approved by the Council. In addition, 17 notifications of intention to install were received under Section 3(3) of the Act.

GENERAL

The Children's Nightdresses Regulations, 1964.

During the year 20 visits were made to shops within the Borough where children's nightdresses are offered for sale.

In no case were any garments sold which did not comply with the Regulations.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no registered common lodging houses within the County Borough.

Prosecutions for Non-abatement of Nuisances— Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93

Prosecutions have been reduced to a minimum by personal contact and also by the Corporation carrying out the work in default, as provided by statute.

There were 2 prosecutions for non-abatement of sanitary nuisances during the year.

Disinfestation

The household effects of all persons living in houses which have been dealt with by way of slum clearance and re-development are disinfested before removal to new Corporation houses. In the past, household effects were treated with cyanide, but this method proved too slow to keep pace with the speed with which the slum clearance programme was proceeding. The present method consists of spraying the entire house and its contents with an insecticide before removal. The spraying of the condemned houses is a precautionary measure to protect the demolition workers from the possibility of becoming infested with vermin. In addition, the new house is also sprayed to assist in preventing re-infestation, at least for an appreciable time. The cost of treatment and removal is borne by the Corporation.

It is now possible to treat and remove the household effects of 25 to 30 families a week as against 5 families under the old method of cyanide. The advantages of the new method are the elimination of the very real danger to human life; the saving in the actual cost of disinfestation; increased revenue from rents of Corporation houses which would otherwise be left empty for longer periods.

During the year the household effects of 358 families and their houses have been treated under the new method.

82 municipal houses, 70 private houses, and the public baths were treated for cockroach infestation.

Special steps have been taken with regard to certain pests, including ants, bed bugs, house flies and lice. This service has been carried out by the local authority at a nominal fee, the occupiers being only too happy to have the pests removed, and 94 occupiers have paid to have their premises disinfested.

Two inspectors attended a course of lectures on insecticides and the use of modern techniques.

Canal Boats

There were no inspections of canal boats on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal within the Borough. Bootle is not a registration authority.

Stables

During the summer months stables can be a source of considerable nuisance, and visits to stables are usually increased during this period. Fly infestation is a serious menace, and the methods now adopted are proving effective. A residual insecticide is used for the spraying of stalls. 5 special visits were made to stables.

Exhumations

One exhumation took place during the year.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

There are 6 pet shops in the area, for which licences were issued during the year and 10 visits were made to this type of premises.

Bootle Corporation Act, 1939—Section 115

It is necessary for any persons intending to sell any meat, or meat food product, or fish or fruit or vegetables, from any cart, barrow or other vehicle, to be registered with the Corporation in accordance with the above enactment.

Prior to registration, all mobile shops and similar vehicles are subjected to a careful inspection and advice is given to the applicant on the principles of food hygiene generally. A total number of 62 such inspections were carried out during the year.

Pigeons

During the year 21 complaints were made concerning nuisances caused by feral pigeons on domestic and commercial buildings.

Appropriate action was taken within the scope of Section 41 of the Bootle Corporation Act, 1959. Most of the visits to domestic premises have to be made during the hours of darkness when the birds are roosting. The use of traps is still proving to be effective, although it is not always possible to find a suitable site that is out of reach of vandals. One trap was stolen from its site on a factory roof.

Infectious disease

There were 52 cases of infectious disease investigated other than tuberculosis, and disinfections were carried out in 21 cases.

In dealing with outbreaks of food poisoning special investigations were carried out in the homes of food handlers, including the obtaining of specimens of faeces for bacteriological examination, in order to detect any possible carriers of disease in their families.

The local authority is responsible for the removal of all cases of infectious disease landed from ships in Bootle Docks.

Water Supply

The Borough of Bootle is supplied with water by the Liverpool Corporation, the source being upland surfaces in North Wales and Lancashire. The water supply throughout the year has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity in all parts of the town.

All dwellinghouses within the Borough are supplied with water from the public mains direct to the houses.

The report of the Water Engineer, City of Liverpool, J. H. T. Stilgoe, M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., has not been received, but will be included in the Annual Report for 1967.

Underground Water Supplies

Sampling of these supplies is carried out in April each year.

There are 8 boreholes situated in the Borough, 6 of which are in constant use; the water is used for industrial purposes only, although the quality is good and quite suitable for drinking.

The depths vary between 250 ft. and 600 ft. yielding supplies from 3,000 to 6,000 gallons per hour.

The pH values are from 7.2 to 7.7.

5 samples for bacteriological examination and 5 samples for chemical analysis were taken during the year.

Result of Bacteriological Examination on 5 Samples during the year

No. of Samples	Bacteria per ml.	Faecal coli per 100 ml.	Total coliform bacilli per 100 ml.
3	Nil	Nil	Nil
1	9	Nil	Nil
1	52	Nil	Nil

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The Borough Surveyor has kindly supplied the following information:

The disposal of sewage for the major part of the Borough is by direct discharge to the tidal waters of the River Mersey through a number of outfalls in the Dock Estate. These sewerage facilities are adequate. The drainage of the north east area of the Borough is to West Lancashire Rural District Council's Homer Green Sewage Works. The West Lancashire Rural District Council have a scheme awaiting Ministry approval for the relief of their trunk sewer and the Homer Green Sewage Works.

Public Swimming Baths

There is one Public Swimming Bath at Balliol Road containing two Swimming Pools 100 feet x 30 feet and 60 feet x 20 feet respectively.

Sea water from the River Mersey is used for filling, and the filtration and chlorination plants operate at a four-hourly turnover. Several checks of the chlorination content and pH value are made daily by the Baths Superintendent when the Swimming Pools are in use.

48 samples of the water from the Swimming Pools were taken for bacteriological examination, all of which were satisfactory.

Hairdresser and Barbers

Section 96 of the Bootle Corporation Act, 1959, provides that any person carrying on the business of hairdresser or barber shall be registered by the Corporation and the premises shall be so registered. The Corporation has made bye-laws to secure the cleanliness of premises registered under this section and of the instruments, towels and equipment used therein; and the cleanliness of the persons employed in such premises in regard to both themselves and their clothing. There are 74 registered premises and 49 visits of inspection were made.

Caravan Dwellings

There are no licensed caravan dwellers situated within the Borough, nor are there any sites for this purpose. Periodically fun fairs visit the parks and one other site, but as they are subject to special exemption, licensing is not required.

Rodent Control—The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

There are four permanent rodent operators engaged in carrying out duties under the above mentioned enactment.

The staff are carrying out continuous visitations to premises in the Borough, and all factors giving rise to infestation are dealt with immediately. Many cases necessitate the taking up of floors, yard surfaces and passages, leading in some cases to extensive drainage repairs and reinstatement.

Systematic inspection of private dwelling houses continued and during the year 1,051 were inspected, 719 were found to be infested with vermin, 145 by rats and 574 by mice.

(1) *Inspection of Lands and Buildings*—There were 3,263 inspections of land and buildings, comprising food shops, retail shops, factories, warehouses, schools, offices and cold stores. 263 of these premises were found to be infested, 64 by rats and 199 by mice. The staff treated all of these infestations.

(2) *Sewer Treatment*—During the year the sewers were again treated with fluoracetamide for rodent control, but on this occasion only one visit was made to each manhole. This was possible because the high percentage of clearance achieved with fluoracetamide in the five previous years made it unnecessary to pay more than one visit to each manhole. This has had the effect of greatly reducing the cost of the treatment of the sewers for rodent control. Altogether 2,851 manholes were treated in this way.

(3) *Demolition Sites*—The control of rats from sewers and drains during the demolition of Clearance Areas subject to Clearance Orders has been given special consideration, so as to avoid the possibility of any new building or adjacent property from becoming infested.

All owners of the properties concerned are requested, in writing, to inform the Health Department of the proposed date of demolition, and they are also informed of the Department's requirements as to the sealing of the drains. Before the drains are sealed, each drain inlet is baited with a rodenticide, and the actual sealing of the drains is carried out under the supervision of a Public Health Inspector; 161 drains were sealed in this manner.

Public Conveniences

There are 16 public conveniences under the supervision of the department; all of these provide for males and six of them also make provision for females.

The public convenience staff consists of 4 men and 3 women. They cleanse every public convenience at least twice a day, and in special cases three times a day. Their work was made more difficult by the increasing amount of vandalism which took place almost continually throughout the year, necessitating the closing down of 2 conveniences for short periods to enable repair works to be carried out.

HOUSING

The provision of adequate housing accommodation still remains one of the most pressing needs of the Borough. The following information relating to applications for the tenancy of Corporation houses up to 31st December, 1966 has been supplied by the Housing Manager.

No. of applicants living in rooms inside the Borough...	1,367
do. outside do. ...	277
Total No. of applicants living in rooms	1,644
No. of applicants who are householders inside the Borough	1,000
No. of applicants who are householders outside the Borough	175
Total No. of applicants who are householders ...	1,175
Total No. of applicants	2,819

The total number of applicants on the waiting list decreased during 1966 by 2,410, the total at the end of 1965 being 5,229.

This marked decrease in the number of families on the waiting list is the result of a postal survey of all the applicants on the Waiting List which was carried out in March 1966.

The Borough Architect has supplied the following information relating to houses erected during the year:—

1. *Number of Dwellings erected*

(a) *By Local Authority*

One Bedroom dwellings	63
Two Bedroom dwellings	Nil
Three Bedroom dwellings	114
Four Bedroom dwellings	7
Total	184

(b) *By other Authorities* Nil

(c) *By other Bodies or Persons* 20

2. *Number of Dwellings demolished*

(a) <i>By Local Authority</i>	253
(b) <i>By other Authorities</i>	77
(c) <i>By other Bodies or Persons</i>	Nil

Total ... 330

Slum Clearance

SUMMARY OF SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRESS

Year	No. of C.O.'s	No. of C.P.O.'s	No. of dwelling-houses	No. of persons to be displaced	No. of persons displaced	No. of houses demolished
1951 ...	1	—	33	189	—	—
1952 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
1953 ...	—	1	83	383	292	33
1954 ...	—	1	70	294	222	12
1955 ...	5	1	122	574	258	68
1956 ...	1	2	458	1725	654	134
1957 ...	1	1	10	44	779	207
1958 ...	—	—	—	—	1066	251
1959 ...	—	2	176	797	1	54
1960 ...	—	—	—	—	703	26
1961	2	—	6	11	72	130
1962 ...	4	—	21	112	50	27
1963 ...	1	3	378	1651	331	73
1964 ...	—	2	10	45	756	14
1965 ...	—	—	—	—	770	290
1966 ...	—	2	123	720	144	83
TOTALS	15	15	1490	6545	6098	1402

SUMMARY OF SLUM CLEARANCE OTHER THAN BY CLEARANCE ORDER OR COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER

Year	Closing Orders	Certs of Unfitness	Informal Action	No. of Dwellings	No. of persons displaced	No. of houses demolished
1951/65	10	15	28	53	178	34
1966	1	—	—	—	3	5
TOTALS	11	15	28	53	181	39

Compulsory Purchase Orders

Two Compulsory Purchase Orders were made during the year:—

1. The Bootle (Brook Road Housing No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1966, comprising the Bootle (Brook Road Nos. 1 and 2) Clearance Areas, and containing 89 dwellings occupied by 151 families—414 adults and 194 children.
2. The Bootle (Bootle Village Housing No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1966, comprising 34 houses occupied by 37 families—88 adults and 24 children.

Closing Orders

A Closing Order was made under the Housing Act, 1957, in respect of one house. The occupants, one family consisting of 3 adults, were rehoused by the landlord.

Public Inquiries

As a result of the objections to the Bootle (Brook Road Housing No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1966, and the Bootle (Bootle Village Housing No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1966, Public Inquiries were held. The decision of the Minister of Housing and Local Government is awaited in respect of both Orders.

Rehousing from Existing Confirmed Areas

The rehousing of the families from the dwellings included in the Bootle (Marsh Lane Housing No. 3) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1963; the Bootle (Declaration of Unfitness Order) 1961; the Bootle (Berry Street Housing No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1963; the Bootle (Grove Street Housing No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1964, and the Bootle (Browne Street Housing No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1964, has now been completed and, with one exception, all of the dwellings covered by these Orders have now been demolished.

Improvement of Dwelling Houses

The improvement of the dwellings in the 'Klondyke' area is continuing and during the year a further 85 were improved, making a total of 260 houses where improvements have been completed. This represents about two-thirds of the dwellings in the area.

Redevelopment

The emphasis continues to remain on the Comprehensive Development Area No. 1, from which area 106 families were rehoused during the year. Since the programme started some 402 families have been rehoused, and some 330 houses and shops demolished.

Rent Act, 1957*Part I*

No. of applications for Certificates of Disrepair	5
No. of decisions not to issue Certificates of Disrepair	Nil
No. of decisions to issue Certificates of Disrepair	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects...	1
(b) in respect of all defects... ..	4
No. of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	2
No. of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	Nil
No. of Certificates of Disrepair issued	4

Part II

Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	3
Objections by tenants to Cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	Nil
Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	Nil
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority ...	3

Part III

Applications for Certificates under paragraph 8(2) of the First Schedule	
(a) by tenants	Nil
(b) by owners	5
Applications Granted	
(a) tenants	Nil
(b) owners	5

Houses in Multiple Occupation

No. of houses visited and revisited	712
No. of houses found to be in multiple occupation	11
No. of houses requiring application of Management Code (Section 12)	Nil
No. of Statutory Notices served requiring additional facilities (Section 15)... ..	Nil
No. of references to the Borough Surveyor re provision of means of escape from Fire (Section 16)	161

No. of houses where work has been carried out in default (Section 18)	2
No. of Notices of Intention to give a direction to prevent or reduce overcrowding (Section 19)	1
No. of directions to prevent or reduce overcrowding (Section 19)	1
No. of Public Health Act and Bootle Corporation Act Notices served—	
Formal	47
Informal	4
No. of Prosecutions following service of Public Health Act and Bootle Corporation Act Notices	2
No. of Houses found to be in multiple occupation to date	*111
* (This figure is subject to fluctuation)	

Houses in Multiple Occupation

Work in default (Section 18)

During the year works in default were carried out in two houses as the owners concerned had failed to comply with notices served under section 15 of the Housing Act, 1961, which required the provision of additional facilities and amenities considered to be essential to decent living conditions.

In accordance with the Memorandum accompanying Circular No. 16/62, issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, which gives general guidance regarding the administration of Part II of the Housing Act, 1961, the age, character and physical limitations of the houses concerned were taken into consideration. It was also considered that the most practical and economical method of providing the additional facilities, with the exception of food storage accommodation, was by their inclusion in existing accommodation which could be suitably adapted for communal use. In one case this resulted in the existing communal scullery being allocated for the use of one family only.

Prevention or reduction of overcrowding (Section 19)

A Direction was made to control the occupancy of one house in support of a notice served under section 15.

The owner of this house was approached, informally, and he agreed to discontinue the letting of an unsuitable basement combined room when the occupants moved. This letting has since become vacant.

The Bootle (Brook Road Housing No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1966, is at present awaiting confirmation by the Minister. The area included in this Order contains some of the worst types of houses in multiple occupation and, if confirmed, will greatly reduce the problems related to this type of house which confront this Authority.

Special Applications for Rehousing

During the year, 48 reports were made for consideration by the Medical Officer of Health in connection with applications for priority in rehousing. Besides being overcrowded, many cases had a record of chronic infection or other serious illness.

Municipal Houses

On a change of tenancy, all municipal houses are inspected, and during the year 694 houses have been so visited. Of these, 471 were vacant at the time of visit and 471 habitation certificates were issued after treatment or repair of the premises.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1966.—CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Period							Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total Deaths under One Year
	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months				
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leukaemia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (other forms) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intracranial Haemorrhage ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Bronchitis ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Gastritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Circulatory Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury ...	1	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Premature Birth ...	15	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Other Causes ...	4	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
TOTALS ...	22	1	1	1	25	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	34

Table of Causes of Death at different periods of life during the Year 1966.

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